

TUC paper advocates lower pay settlements as part of effort to control inflation

By Our Labour Editor

TUC researchers have accepted the Government's view that the rate of inflation must be brought down to 15 per cent at most to keep the nation competitive.

That is the key point in a confidential policy document to be considered by union leaders at a meeting of the TUC's economic committee tomorrow. It will be advised that a big effort is needed to get the rate of wage increase below a fifth early in the next wage round.

The policy paper containing the recommendations is bound to cause political arguments. It is intended as a document to be put to the Trades Union Congress in September.

Argument will centre on the TUC researchers' argument that cutting the rate of inflation to 15 per cent is "not impossible", but that such an achievement would need a response from the labour movement to ensure that rises in incomes do not exceed price rises.

The document says: "This means that a major effort has to be made to get the wage and price figures below 20 per cent early in the next wage round. This will be very difficult to achieve, and indeed impossible in the short run. If the present rate of rise in prices is taken as the basis of a wage guideline figure for the whole of the next pay round."

If the present rate of wage increases is taken as the basis for

settlements in the next round it will be impossible to avoid an even more dangerous inflationary spiral.

That first admission by the TUC that wage increases cause inflation and that wage rises need to be brought under control is linked to a big concession.

The researchers admit that the TUC's present policy of pay rises matching the increase in the cost of living slows the rate of progress towards lower prices.

They argue that "a more stringent approach would be for the general council to set as a target the achievement of a particular rate of price increase by early next year; and advocate settlements at that level from the beginning of the next round."

They concede that that would mean accepting settlements "significantly below the going rate of increases in prices", but they add:

"It has to be recognized that if any group of workers was to accept a wage settlement at below the current level of price increases in order to assist in a declaration of prices to the level of their settlement they would be at the very minimum need to be sure that all succeeding groups of workers would do the same."

That Utopian view is tempered by a reminder that such workers would be sure to lose ground if prices rose faster than they expected.

Of the proposal for a single

flat-rate rise for all workers put forward by Mr Jack Jones, of the transport workers, the TUC paper says that the plan would disturb differentials based on skill and responsibility. It continues:

"A single cash figure could therefore be divisive and lead to opposition, and partly because of this there would be a tendency for the cash increases for the lower-paid to be generalized in percentage terms to other groups."

It proposes as an alternative approach either a single percentage figure combined with a pay target, possibly with a limit on

higher pay, or a combination of the cash and percentage ideas. Ex plus 7 per cent.

Yet another approach would be to complete "indexation removing the need for normal annual increases."

The paper says that it will not be sufficient for the TUC to give "formal endorsement" to a newly developed social contract.

Whatever form is adopted will be meaningless, perhaps worse, if not carried into effect in settlements. In some ways, the formula itself is less important than winning its acceptance by members and their negotiators.

Price-rise compensation call

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, proposed yesterday that flat-rate cash payments to workers to compensate them for rising food and fuel costs should be introduced.

In a paper prepared for the Trades Union Congress, he says that an effective freeze on food and fuel prices would be an enormous help to the lower-paid, who spend much of their income on those items.

Food prices will continue to rise quickly under EEC rules, he adds, but just as food prices can be measured, it would be possible to establish a framework for compensating

for them. "This could be done by linking a flat cash payment to moves in the prices of food", he says.

For pensioners, including those on disability pensions, Mr Jenkins proposes compensation for flat-rate cash payments every month or three months.

He also emphasizes that traditional collective bargaining, which takes into account the needs, responsibilities, qualifications, status and seniority of workers, must not be superseded by statutory or other interventions.

He urges the TUC "to make clear that it does not accept the erroneous view that wage bargaining is the cause of price rises".

Benn move into Europe has begun already

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

Mr Wedgwood Benn, with strong backing from his supporters on the left wing of the Labour Party, made clear in the Commons yesterday that he is not going to be moved easily from his power base in the Department of Industry. What ever some of the more militant opponents of the EEC may think about continuing the fight, Mr Benn is already moving into Europe on a wide front.

He told the House that earlier in the day he had telephoned Mr Spinnelli, the EEC Industrial Commissioner in Brussels, and had arranged to meet him in London on Thursday.

Speaking to a House unusually full for question time in anticipation of the Prime Minister's statement on the referendum, Mr Benn said he had also written to his colleagues in the industrial ministries in other EEC countries and he hoped to meet them soon. He intended his close links with the British trade unions to extend to links with the union movements of the other countries.

The Commons proceedings being broadcast live from the Chamber for the first time, it seemed that Mr Benn was on his best behaviour. As question time continued there was a clear warning to the Prime Minister from Mr Frank Alderman, one of the leading members of the Trades Union group of left-wing Labour backbenchers. He remarked that Mr Benn had established excellent relations with trade unionists and asked the Secretary of State to make that many MPs would strongly resent any removal from his present position. Mr Alderman urged that there should be no appearance of the "City gentlemen" being threatening to be uncooperative unless they got his head on a plate.

Mr Benn replied that if the Opposition wanted his head on a charger, the leader of the Conservative Party would have to make a lot more seductive as a Salome than she has been so far.

If MPs had come to the Chamber yesterday expecting a fallen gladiator waiting only for the thumbs-down signal before he was summarily dispatched, they were in for a surprise. No one in politics is less resilient than Mr Benn, unless he is the Prime Minister himself. Indeed, the Secretary of State about Mr Benn's move into Europe was reported in *The Times* that he was planning to nationalise one of the main clearing-house banks Mr Benn said that he had not read the report until he had seen the article in *The Times*. He asked that it be taken into consideration whether it was written in a party office, coming up to a party committee, should be taken as a legitimate question. All parties properly undertook forward policy work.

Mr Benn was astonishingly humble in the face of the overwhelming verdict of the press. To a Tory backbencher who asked him how he could with honour remain a member of the Government, he replied calmly that he was not a member of the Government, he was a member of the Commons. "The degraded and humiliating of members of the present government who took the view I did ends with the people's vote and does not belong to me," he said. The thing that was hardest to take was to be a member of the Commons on the day of the previous Prime Minister without the consent of the people.

Union backing: The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers made clear yesterday that Mr Wilson can expect a storm of protest if he removes Mr Benn from the Department of Industry (our Labour Staff writer). The union's national executive agreed that we continue to express support for the ministers and MPs who, throughout this difficult period, have campaigned in support of the Labour Party policy.

Parliamentary report, page 10



New embassy: Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and Mr Erling Kristiansen, the Danish Ambassador, laying a foundation-stone at the new embassy in London yesterday. The architects are Dissing & Mørtz, and the contractors are G. Arup & Partners; and the contractors Harry Neal Ltd.

No subsidy for big pay deals, minister says

By Our Parliamentary

Correspondent

Westminster

Continuing high settlements, the Chief Secretary said, must have serious consequences for the nationalised industries. That must affect pay, the product and services, and so affect investment and employment.

That was why the Government was not prepared to continue subsidies for the gas and electricity industries or the Post Office.

There could be no question, Mr Barnett said, of paying for a high wage settlement and living in hopes of increased productivity. Britain had done that for far too long.

He gave a warning that the alternative of large price increases could be self-defeating. There were already signs in the postal services of falling sales, making it more difficult for the industry to pay its way.

The long-term employment prospects would be affected. Referring to the deterioration in the financial prospects of the Post Office, the Chief Secretary said that the Government would look critically at the level of compensation above the level of £70m estimated for 1975-76 in the Budget.

The Government's latest information of the total deficit for 1974-75 for those industries looked like being about £550m. Parliamentary report, page 10

Gas men's attitude hardens

By Our Parliamentary

Correspondent

Westminster

White-collar workers in the electricity and gas industries, meeting at Blackpool yesterday, hardened their attitude on principle. About 40,000 gas men, having rejected 21.7 per cent offer, decided to follow the local authorities' workers in a claim for £10 a week plus 15 per cent. If that was not met in full, they would demand a national ballot to determine support for industrial action.

They described an offer to senior officers in the industry.

as derisory, and told negotiators to press with utmost determination for improved service conditions.

Representatives of 39,000 electricity workers accepted the principle of a 15-month agreement, but called for industrial action procedure to be agreed if the Electricity Council does not make a satisfactory offer on June 16.

Council workers may strike, page 4

NUR to attend rail strike talks

The three biggest rail unions

have been invited to meet the British Railways Board in the hope of averting the national rail strike from June 2 threatened by the National Union of Railwaymen.

Invitations to a special meeting of the Railway Staffs Association, the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef).

The NUR and the TSSA have already said they will attend. Aslef has yet to reply.

The British Rail Board said: "It is hoped that the discussions will lead to a settlement of the pay claim." The three unions have been told that the talks will involve the interpretation and implementation of the recent pay tribunal award.

The board issued the invitation after considering a letter from Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, in reply to the board's "reluctant" acceptance of the 2 1/2 per cent award by the tribunal and its invitation in the NUR to attend fresh talks.

A letter from Mr Herbert Farrimond, board member for industrial relations, to Mr Weighell mentioned "implementation and interpretation" of the award, but held out hope of meeting the union's demand for 30 per cent.

Mr Farrimond asked the NUR executive to reconsider its strike decision.

Mr Weighell, in his letter, said he and many of his executive were willing to attend the meeting.

Abortion Bill 'unnecessary or wrong'

Most of the clauses in the

private member's Bill to amend the Abortion Act are unnecessary or wrong in principle, the British Pregnancy Advisory Service has told the Commons select committee considering the Bill.

In 21 pages of evidence to the committee, the advisory service asks:

"Why should abortion be the only medical procedure to need legislation for established medical ethics?"

"Why should confidentiality be legally imposed on a woman's right to publicity be denied?"

"Why should legislation for abortion reverse the principle established in British law that a person remains innocent until proven guilty?"

The service says that if the Bill was enacted as it now it would initiate a new era of legal uncertainty and political dispute about an issue that the bulk of British opinion does wish to see reopened.

"The only way to gain would be the medically unequal and uncertain law for a high cost price (for better-off women)."

Scottish TV strike ends

Scottish Television resumed transmissions last night, after being off the air for more than 24 hours because of the technicians' strike.

A joint statement by the management and the union said that a successful formula had been reached for a return to normal working.

'Supranational decisions nearer' after referendum

By Michael Hatfield

Westminster

The vision of supranational decision-making within the European Community within which Britain is to remain a member was supported yesterday by Dr FitzGerald, Irish president of the Council of Ministers.

With all the British parties represented in the European Parliament, the curious myth that the system of supranational decision-making could be effectively controlled piecemeal by nine national parliaments acting separately gradually, he said.

Dr FitzGerald said at a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon:

"This myth, which seems to exist only in Britain, has hitherto been an important factor holding up the development of democracy in the European Economic Community."

So long as this belief exists, the exercise will be left without adequate democratic control. With a growing assertion of its powers by the European Parliament, a process in which British parliamentarians with their long instinct for democratic control would undoubtedly play a leading part, the Community would gradually become much more genuinely democratic, he said. It would move towards the greater measure of supranationality needed for effective decision-making on matters within the Community's competence.

Dr FitzGerald, a keen supporter of direct elections, said that at the Paris summit last December the British Government felt it necessary to place a reservation on the general agreement in favour of direct

elections as from 1978, pending the referendum. He added: "The coming of this referendum, which is now to be expected, work can start on the preparation of the blueprint for these elections. The blueprint for these elections, which is now to be expected, work can start on the preparation of the blueprint for these elections."

From the United Kingdom, to draw their authority directly from the people of Europe, and to give them a direct mandate to assert their right to control the European executive.

Commenting on the referendum, Dr FitzGerald, food has been welcomed by other member countries. There is initially both anxiety at having to go through this exercise and the anxiety that a treaty, once signed and ratified by Par-

liament, might unilaterally be set aside. When we were in the process of signing the treaty, the nerves of all concerned were a little bit on edge as fears arose that settlement of one item would only bring yet another issue to be reargued and redetermined. But once the whole question was finally settled at the Dublin summit, a sense of collective victory among Britain's partners in the Community that British membership would receive a positive reading in the people of this country and a general disposition, despite the inconvenience of further delays in respect of many important decisions, let things tick over until June 5.

Now that the referendum was over there was perhaps a general feeling among Britain's partners that it might have been a good thing to have had the issue settled in that way after all.

Plaid Cymru seeks EEC nation status for Wales

From Trevor Fishlock

Cardiff

Plaid Cymru is to seek full national status for Wales within the EEC. Mr Gwynfor Evans, MP for Carmarthen and the party's president, said yesterday that that was the only way to get urgently needed Welsh representation in the decision-making of the Community.

"Plans for devolution to a Welsh assembly are already outdated, and the need for national status is clearer than ever," he said. "Without it we have no right to a direct say in any of the EEC decisions, however vital or catastrophic their effect on Wales."

Mr Evans called for the immediate setting up of a Welsh bureau in Brussels, headed by a civil servant of assistant sec-

retary rank; the allocation to Wales of eight of the 36 British seats in the European Parliament on an all-party basis; and of five of the 24 British seats in the social and economic committee.

Full national status would entitle Wales to one member of the Council of Ministers, a say in the appointment of a commissioner, and nine or 10 seats in the European Parliament.

The referendum result had given a new European dimension to the need for self-government, which for Wales had never implied economic separation. Our vision of the countries of the British Isles being a partnership of free and equal nations. We are not against the Common Market in Europe, because we have always envisaged a confeder-

Both campaign sides say they spent all funds

By Our Political Staff

Westminster

The desks are being cleared and the accounts are being added up. The sums spent at the London headquarters of the two umbrella organisations officially designated to conduct the campaigns for and against membership of the EEC.

The accounts of Britain in Europe, set up by the European Movement, and the National Referendum Campaign Committee, up to law be presented to the Treasury within two months. It is expected that both will be published. The organisations were each given a government grant of £125,000 to conduct their campaigns, and both say they spent it.

Mr Ernest Wistreich, director of the European Movement, said yesterday that about a hundred people were recruited to Britain in Europe, some of them on a full or part-time paid basis. Others were working voluntarily. At a rate, some would be returning to their old jobs and others would be looking for jobs. "They had their thank you party last Friday when the referendum results were being declared and the gathering became increasingly happy as the results came in," he said.

Britain in Europe, Mr Wistreich said, had received considerable money in donations from the public and that also had been spent. Some of the printed leaflets and other material had not been used.

"It was not surprising that

all the money was spent, because we had 450 local groups and during the last weeks of the campaign we had more than 100 speakers addressing meetings each day up and down the country and a total of several thousand meetings during the course of the campaign," he said.

Mr Neil Marten, Conservative MP for Banbury, chairman of the National Referendum Campaign, said their winding up would take about 10 days and the four full-time staff, his daughter being one, would return to their old jobs.

"We have not spent much more than the £125,000 because we relied on voluntary help and we got small donations. I had a postal order for 10p from one well-wisher," he said.

Mr Peter Clarke, who gave up his business temporarily to work as secretary to the National Referendum Campaign, said he was looking forward to pursuing the accounts of the pro-EEC campaign.

In the Commons yesterday Mr Wilson in his statement on the referendum result said Mr Marten had conducted his campaign with great dignity.

Scottish voice: Mr James Sillars, Labour MP for Argyshire, South, said yesterday that Scotland should have its own voice in Brussels as an independent member state of the EEC five to seven years after the Scottish Assembly (the Press Association reports).

Commons procedure confusing on radio

Continued from page 1

Faulds, Labour MP for Warley, East, called Mr Wilson a wily old wizard for his referendum success.

Those who believe that the Commons should be televised, as for example, the Westminster Bungalow is may feel fortified by the broadcast. The difficulty of identifying speakers or, indeed, their questions is easily overcome on television when the information is flashed on the screen. Interruptions by members are a great deal more comprehensible when seen as well as heard.

Our Arts Reporter writes: Both the BBC and Independent Radio News were pleased with the transmission. Mr Peter Hardman Scott, chief assistant to the Director-General of the BBC, said the political editor for 15 years until his recent promotion, said he had the impression that one or two ministers were being helpful, perhaps replying to a question that they might normally do.

It would be arrogant to expect Parliament to change its procedures for the sake of broadcasters. "But having said that, I would be surprised if in the course of time one did not see subtle changes," Mr Scott said.

"One might get shorter speeches or speeches rather more to the point. Only the di-hards would suggest that these would be changes for the worst."

He said the BBC would like to cover Commons committee meetings, although some would obviously be unsuitable. Tapes of the debates would be made available to MPs in a committee room every evening, beginning today, but Parliament would have to decide whether students and historians should have them. The question of copyright was difficult, but there were some grounds for thinking that the copyright was the BBC's.

Mr Scott defended the decision not to broadcast the Stowe-house debate live on Thursday, although Independent Radio News intends to transmit at least parts of it live.

"I think MPs themselves might well have been justified in thinking that if we had deliberately chosen this as our first live debate we would have been picking on the obvious and something they regarded as important," he said.

Mr Edmund Boyle, the Independent Radio News political editor, who shared the commentary box with Mr Holmes, the BBC's political editor, said it had been a lot easier than he had expected.

"This was due largely to the ability of Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, who very clearly identified the MPs," he said. "I just had to fill in the background."

In future, he hoped to fade the sound from the Chamber in order to explain at greater length what was going on.

Mr Boyle and Mr Holmes were seared shoulder-to-shoulder in the box, which is not much bigger than two telephone boxes put together. Mr Holmes said it was extremely hot and wearing.

"If one had not been taking part in something of moment, I don't think one could have stood it," he said. "If they put in air-conditioning, we might survive, but to do it permanently we would want more space and proper facilities."

Many MPs, he said, had expressed concern, both before and after the broadcast. "They were asking me how I survived, and said it must have been terrible," Mr Holmes said.

Mr Boyle, who said he kept his jacket on because of the petty monetary etiquette, also found it very hot.

Independent Radio News will broadcast question time live today, but the BBC's next Commons transmission will not be until Thursday.

Programme protests: The broadcast's use of the time normally allotted by the BBC to *Listen with Mother*, *Afternoon Theatre* and *Woman's Hour* yesterday provoked protests from listeners (the Press Association reports).

"We have had many calls from women in various parts of the country who always do their ironing at that time on a Monday afternoon," the BBC said. "They were put off when they found the ironing programmes had been replaced."

But many callers praised the commentary by Mr Holmes.



A rediscovered fragment of a Guercino

Illustrated above is a detail of a fragment from a painting by Guercino which has been recently rediscovered. It is part of a once-famous altarpiece painted for a church in Pesaro, and is published for the first time in the June issue of *The Burlington Magazine*.

A wide variety of subjects are included in this issue: Nepalese scroll painting; Mantegna's "Triumphs of Caesar" series; Gavin Hamilton's "Hebe"; an unknown 15th century enamel plaque; Prud'hon's "Justice and Vengeance"; the Bolognese architectural decorator Girolami Curdi; and Greek antiquities recently purchased by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Current international exhibitions are fully reviewed.

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From:

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HOME NEWS

Criticism of doctors over child's death

Hospital doctors were criticized yesterday in a report on the death from a drug overdose of a 14-year-old girl, Lynda Fernandez, aged 14, of Cynlode Street, Swindon. The management of the case was described as "very seriously wrong" through mistakes by doctors in relation to the administration of "dangerous drugs", according to the report by the Wilshire Area Health Authority. The child died at Churchill Hospital, Oxford, after an operation for a kidney tumour at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon.

The report said that there were "underlying failures of communication and a lack of definition of responsibilities within the paediatric firm". An inquiry by a panel representing the authority found that there were "serious failures of communication and a lack of definition of responsibilities within the paediatric firm". An inquiry by a panel representing the authority found that there were "serious failures of communication and a lack of definition of responsibilities within the paediatric firm".

Discharged boy lied from fractured skull

A boy, aged 10, died from a fractured skull a few hours after being discharged from hospital, says Tomlinson, of Beeston, Nottingham, who has been hit on the head by a 32lb weightlifting bar. It is his injury, had not been seen from an X-ray examination. Later he was taken back to the Nottingham Children's Hospital, but was dead on arrival. A inquest at Nottingham was held yesterday.

Dr Hugh Rice, a pathologist, said the boy died from a brain hemorrhage caused by the skull fracture. "Because of the position of the fracture I would not have expected it to be visible on the X-ray screen," he said. "It would appear that the doctor concerned took every reasonable care in the conduct of the case."

Mr James Tomlinson, the boy's father, said his son and friend were playing with weightlifting equipment at a sports club when the accident took place last Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Poor who keep to contract lose income, Mr Healey told

Our Social Services Correspondent

The dispute over whether government policies are making families worse off continues today with a new analysis by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Healey, to the effect that the group of families who have broken the social contract.

Taxation seen as threat to historic houses

A Staff Reporter

Capital transfer tax and inheritance tax would hasten the disappearance of historic houses and air concerns the National Trust's annual report says. It suggests that those taxes might lead to the fragmentation of farms, and change the worse the face of rural Britain.

Bill to ban hare coursing likely to be passed despite protests

By Diana Geddes

Hundreds of supporters of hare coursing are expected to lobby MPs at the House of Commons today, but the Government's Bill to ban the sport is likely to be passed by a large majority when it has its second reading on Friday.

Under the Hare Coursing Bill, anyone who takes part in coursing or allows his land to be used for it would be liable to a fine of up to £200 and up to 12 months imprisonment.

There have been many attempts by private members to make coursing illegal, the first being 51 years ago, but only once before has the Government given its official backing. That was in 1970, when the Labour Government's Bill passed its second reading by 70 to 70, but failed to get enough before the general election.

Although there was then a free vote, as there will be on the Bill today, only one Labour MP voted against the Bill and seven Conservative MPs voted for it.

The Queen's Speech last October referred to the Government's intention "to make illegal the revolting practice of hare coursing". But supporters of the sport were hoping that such a relatively unimportant issue might be dropped under pressure from the mass of other legislation.

Their hopes were dashed, however, when Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, announced the introduction of the Hare Coursing Bill at the beginning of May.

A week after the publication of the Bill on May 3, a petition against hare coursing containing more than a million signatures, collected by the League Against Cruel Sports, was presented to the House of Commons.

The 1,000 members of the 23 clubs of the National Coursing Club and the 4,000 members of the Coursing Supporters' Club have not given up hope, however. Today's lobby will be followed tomorrow by the presentation of a petition supporting hare coursing. It is believed to contain about 500,000 signatures.

Hare coursing supporters believe the sport has been grossly misrepresented. The coursing club wrote to all MPs earlier this year inviting them to attend a meeting.

Only 28 took up the invitation, all but two being Conservatives. Every one of them said afterwards that they would not support the Bill, although some had previously been undecided and some positively against the sport. Mrs Lilah Shennan, president of the club, said she was "very disappointed" that not more MPs had bothered to inform themselves at first-hand about coursing.

Although the Bill is likely to pass all its stages in the Commons, it could be held up in the House of Lords. A Bill to ban coursing that was introduced into the Lords in 1972 was defeated by 115 votes to 71.

Coursing meetings are conducted according to the strict rules of the coursing club. It is estimated that 600 hares are killed each year.

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Councils told to do more for young

By Peter Evans

Local authorities are contributing towards the rise in juvenile crime by not backing the right leisure activities for vulnerable young people, Mr Peter Smith, a director of Mecca, with specific responsibility for its entertainment branches, said in London yesterday.

Generally, councils preferred to subsidize bank managers and others reasonably well off to play squash, he said.

At the last of a series of conferences on crime prevention organized by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, Mr Smith said that about 150 10-pin bowling alleys had closed in the past 12 years, denying hundreds of thousands of young people access to the game. Mecca had six ice rinks, but four were not providing reasonable return on capital. A busy ice rink would have 8,000 to 9,000 admissions a week, 80 per cent youngsters aged 18 years or under, Mr Smith said. Local authorities to consider "leisure" going leisure activities that young people want.

He also suggested subsidizing transport for young people who cannot afford to travel to the facilities.

In Liverpool, he said, Mecca had offered to subsidize admission charges to its ice rink if the local authority would subsidize bus journeys.

Mr George Smith, chairman of Liverpool's borough council, said after the conference that he would meet Mr Smith.

Student fined £20

Richard Hatcher, aged 29, of Bagby Road, Leeds, a post-graduate education student, was fined £20 at Bradford yesterday for using threatening behaviour during a National Front march in the city.

for a one-child family, 18p for a two-child family, and 56p for a three-child family.

The group says it has gone further and looked at the real net disposable income of poor families after the 1975 Budget if their wage increases during the year were within the social contract.

That analysis, the group says, shows that the one-child family has lost 60p a week in real net disposable income, the two-child family 56p, and the three-child family 4p a week.

"Because of fiscal policies employed by the Government, those low-paid workers who have struck settlements within the social contract are now worse off in real terms," the group says.

Police Constable Peter O'Reilly, one of the officers assaulted, said Sharon Gill, aged 27, a lorry driver, of Derley Road, Southall, was very upset about the way the Indian team was playing. Mr Gill said: "I'm very sorry. I was a bit drunk and upset."

Boys' bodies found

The bodies of Christopher Edd, aged 11, of Whitham Crescent, Whalley, and Paul Knowles, aged 15, of New Marley Farm, Dinckley, who had been missing since Sunday, were found yesterday by police in the Ribbles, at Whalley, near Blackburn.

Man gets degree at 80

Mr Bryan Lecham, aged 80, of Trelawney, near Launceston, Cornwall, has been awarded a BA degree from the Open University and plans to continue for an honours degree in history and a PhD.

Caledonian fares challenge

By Our Air Correspondent

The single economy-class air fare between London and Glasgow may rise to £21 for British Airways flights, compared with £19 for those of the independent British Caledonian, as a result of an application made yesterday to the Civil Aviation Authority.

Caledonian applied for the differential on the ground that British Airways operates a shuttle service: passengers do not book, but pay on board. Seats on Caledonian flights are all bookable.

The council says: "We believe that there is virtue in a non-monopoly situation. Schools should have access to programmes emanating from different organizations. Competition between the different providers is also not a bad thing."

The BBC's Further Education

as it stimulates all of them and can result in valuable cross-fertilization."

In its evidence, published yesterday, the council urges that the copyright laws should be eased to give schools and local education authorities greater freedom to record, retain and circulate educational programmes. It also suggests that the main providers of educational material should continue to work closely together to avoid overlapping. It was important that school radio and television should complement each other.

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An exhibition of Renaissance art opens at the National Gallery today (Diary, page 16).

School broadcasts 'need competition'

By Our Education Correspondent

No one body should have a monopoly for school broadcasts, the School Broadcasting Council, set up by the BBC, says in its evidence to the Annan committee on the future of broadcasting.

The council says: "We believe that there is virtue in a non-monopoly situation. Schools should have access to programmes emanating from different organizations. Competition between the different providers is also not a bad thing."

The BBC's Further Education

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Accidental shot killed victim of burglary

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

A burglar with a sawn-off shotgun knocked his shin on an iron bed frame in darkness and a man in the bed was killed when the gun went off, Nottingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Maurice Drake, QC, for the prosecution, said one shot went through the ceiling, Mr Sharai Din, aged 60, a Pakistani money-lender, was hit in the body by a second shot only six inches away.

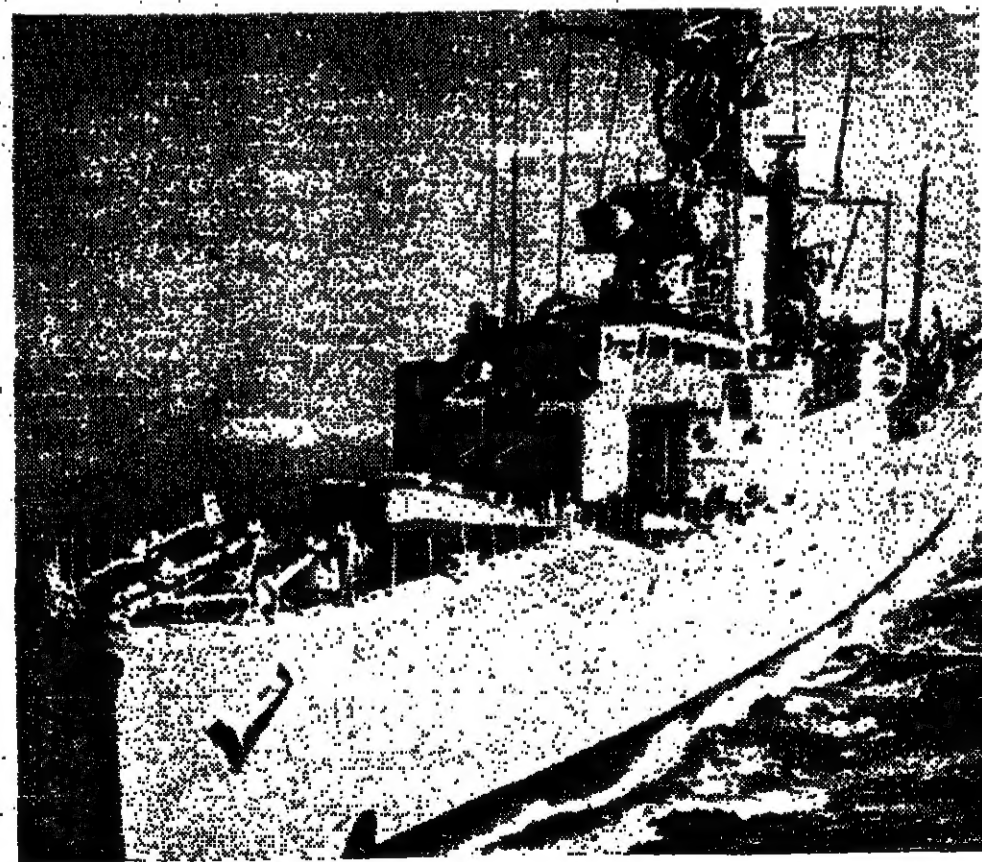
The man with the gun, Richard Sekula, aged 33, of Gill Street, and John Ambler, aged 37, of Elm Avenue, both Nottingham, were each jailed for 14 years. Mr Justice Bristow told them: "An innocent man has died because of your stupidity."

Mr Drake said that Mr Ambler, who lived next door to Mr Din, believed that Mr Din's briefcase contained money or valuables. He recruited his brother-in-law, Mr Sekula, to help him. They held a party at Mr Sekula's home on December 18 last year and slipped out at midnight, telling the guests that they felt ill.

Mr Sekula was said to have told detectives: "I had no intention of squeezing the trigger. We both ran off."

Both admitted manslaughter. Pleas of not guilty to murder were accepted.

Could an organisation like NATO have a base in Simonstown, South Africa?



The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is the keeper of peace on behalf of the Western World, in the Northern Hemisphere.

But what about Western interests in the South?

Every month, an average of 2,270 ships pass the Cape of Good Hope. In addition to other vital supplies, they carry 20 million tons of oil—of which 90% is destined for Europe.

Since the closure of the Suez Canal, the number of ships passing the Southern tip of Africa has more than trebled.

Even with the canal reopened, its future is uncertain, and its use in this day of supertankers, limited.

Simonstown, near Cape Town, is the only adequately equipped naval base in the Southern Hemisphere between South America and Australia.

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But should we alone be responsible?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, WC2N 5DP.

WEST EUROPE

party
job
town



Henry Moore, the sculptor, checking an exhibition of his works which opened at the Henie-Onstad Museum in Oslo this week.

Paris paper defiant as strikers march

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 9

It is ironic that the only Paris newspaper on sale at newsstands in Paris this morning was the popular tabloid *Le Parisien*, which has been crippled by a strike for more than a month in answer to management attempts to break the closed shop imposed by the CGT unions.

All the other Paris newspapers, and the distribution of the main ones, were affected by a 24-hour strike called by the CGT union against staff offices at *Le Parisien Libéré*.

The newspaper was printed at a time in Belgium and transported to Paris for distribution, until the printers' union persuaded the Belgian leagues to suspend production. It is now being printed at a newspaper's own presses at Ouen, north of Paris, and Charente, with the help of volunteers belonging to the CGT union, the third biggest and a militant of the trade union movement.

This morning 150,000 copies were produced on three presses at Ouen, but the management expects that when the staff figure will reach half a million.

At the call of the printers' union, which belongs to the Communist-led Confédération du Travail, several thousand demonstrators gathered outside printing plants this morning protesting against the strike-breaking activities of *Le Parisien Libéré*, which has determined editors-in-chief of *Le Parisien Libéré*, who has shared open war on the union since March, towards the CGT union, where the CGT union was protected by riot police and members of a party company with police. There were more riot police inside the building.

UN leader on tour over Sahara dispute

Alger, June 9.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, arrived in Algeria today from Vienna on the first stage of a tour of the four countries involved in a dispute over the western (Spanish) Sahara.

Before meeting President Boumedienne, Dr Waldheim said he would discuss international questions as well as the problem of the western Sahara. He emphasized that the problem was extremely difficult and complex, adding that it was important to know the Algerian position since Algeria is directly interested in this problem.

Dr Waldheim was going on to Mauritania later today, continuing to Morocco tomorrow and Spain on Wednesday.

He said: "For the moment it is not possible for me to make concrete proposals, but I shall discuss the whole problem of the western Sahara with the heads of state of the countries involved."

The western Sahara, under Spanish control, is claimed by both Morocco and Mauritania. Algeria has declared itself to be an "interested party" for security reasons, but lays no claim to the territory.

Spain announced recently that it was ready to move out if its proposal for a self-determination referendum was upheld. It said it would hand over power, but did not specify when, how and to whom.

Agence France-Presse.

Nonaka, June 9.—A United Nations fact-finding mission on the Western Sahara left the Mauritanian capital today at the end of a four-day stay during its tour of the five countries involved in the dispute.

The mission of three, headed by Mr Simon Ake, of Ivory Coast, previously visited Spain, Spanish Sahara, Morocco and Algeria. It will now compile its report to be submitted to Dr Waldheim. The mission had two meetings in Nonaka with President Ould Daddah and a number of working sessions with Mr Hamdi Ould Mohamed, the Mauritanian Foreign Minister.

Madrid, June 9.—More than 40 Moroccan troops surrendered to Spanish forces when they were encircled in the Spanish Sahara, according to an official communiqué today.

It said the Moroccan troops entered Spanish territory yesterday in order to occupy a frontier post they believed was abandoned.

The captured unit was taken to El Aaiun, the capital of the Spanish Sahara.—Reuters.

Border guards oil autobahn escape attempt

Our Correspondent, Paris, June 9

East German border guards shot at a car leaving East Berlin last night and foiled an escape attempt.

The alarm was given as a car was crossing the border at the Drenth autobahn checkpoint. Barriers came down in front of the car and the driver tried to turn the car round. He was shot into a block of concrete.

Border guards opened fire from a watch tower, a man jumped out of the car, wounded, and put his hands up. A second man was taken from the back of the car.

Concern over spread of drug addiction

Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 9

The International Narcotics Control Board expressed concern today about the growing use of heroin in many countries where it did not constitute a problem in the past. The organization decided to be more specific on the grounds that this might help traffickers.

The board also said that cocaine abuse is increasing, particularly in the United States and Canada, a result of continuing extensive uncontrolled growth in the Andean region of South America of the coca bush, from which cocaine is manufactured clandestinely.

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Italian party denies receiving Dubcek letter

Rome, June 9.—The Italian Communist Party has denied receiving a letter from Mr Alexander Dubcek, the former Czechoslovak party leader, asking for the political situation in Czechoslovakia to be discussed at a European communist summit planned for next October.

A Paris-based human rights organization stated last Thursday that Mr Dubcek had made the plea in identical letters sent to Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the leader of the Italian party, and Rudi Thiele, the East German communist leader.

In a brief statement published yesterday, the Italian Communist Party newspaper *L'Unità* said no party official had received such a letter. The party also denied receiving a 250-page memorandum written by Mr Zdenek Mlynar, a former secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Committee, describing alleged political repression in his country.

Bishop attacks Zaire ban

Rome, June 9.—Mr Lomando Ouyombo, the Bishop of Kinshasa, Zaire, today denounced the persecution of Roman Catholics in his country.

In a statement published in Rome he denounced the undermining of religious freedom, restrictions on the Catholic press, the denial of the right of Christians to meet in private and a ban on reading bishops' pastoral letters.—Agence France-Presse.

OVERSEAS

Israel leader flies to US determined to hold to his firm line

From Eric Marsden, Jerusalem, June 9

Crucial is an overworked tag for peace missions by Israel leaders, but it can be safely applied to Mr Yitzhak Rabin's visit to Washington for talks with President Ford. Mr Rabin is due to leave tomorrow with a mandate from the Cabinet to make preparatory moves for a fresh attempt to negotiate an interim agreement with Egypt.

There is a general acceptance in Jerusalem that this time something will have to happen. With the President personally involved, the diplomatic breakdown such as that which abruptly ended Dr Henry Kissinger's mission in March is unthinkable. But it is far from clear in what way progress can be made.

On the face of it, Israel's stand remains uncompromising but may become less so after Mr Rabin has heard what Mr Ford has to say. The key phrase of the statement after the six and a half hour Cabinet meeting Sunday night was that the Government's decision not to accept the conditions Egypt demanded in March remains in force. From this it appears that Israel will be ready to review its position only if Egypt changes its stand first.

Israel's toughness is based on the belief that its firmness in rejecting Egypt's demands in March for the return of the Golan Heights and the Abu Rodeidh oilfields for something less than non-belligerence has been justified by events. The opening of the Suez Canal, which Dr Kissinger had given warning might be jeopardized if Israel accepted the Egyptian offer, and the extension of the United Nations mandate on the Golan Heights for six months are cited as proof.

An additional factor is the letter of the 76 senators urging continued United States aid for Israel, which has encouraged the belief that the severe pressure exerted on Israel in the past two months does not have the backing of the American people.

This could prove an over-optimistic assessment. Nor is there evidence that either the United States or Egypt accept the argument over the canal opening and the Golan extension, which has been interpreted in Washington as signs of Arab moderation.

One of the most ominous aspects of Israel's policy, as viewed by those more than a week has passed since President Ford met President Sadat at Salzburg, no reliable information on their talks has been received in Jerusalem. It will be the first time in nearly two years that an Israel Prime Minister has arrived at the White House without an advance briefing and may indicate that American displeasure.

How Mr Stonehouse tried to run away from police

Continued from page 1

British authorities of "wilful refusal to expedite this case to enable me to go back to the United Kingdom."

He declared: "I have no alternative but to return to my place in the House of Commons. I am honouring the higher duty I have as a member of the Privy Council and as a member of the British House of Commons. My duty is in that place at this time when the breach of the British constitution is about to be committed."

Mr Stonehouse said that he had received an assurance from Mr Wilson only last Friday that the British Government would not object to the extradition case being heard quickly.

Just two hours later the Stonehouse family drove out to the airport, where, jostled by reporters, they fought their way to the British Airways ticket counter, checked their luggage and received boarding cards.

Then the man who had been Britain's Postmaster General in the 1960s struggled to a departure gate and produced his ticket, only to discover that it was not valid for the flight to London.

Finally, the Stonehouses reached the right area to wait for the lounge exit doors to open.

For 20 minutes they waited with other London-bound passengers. Then British Airways ticket staff appeared and the first person to be allowed through was Mr Stonehouse. As he left, he turned with a broad grin, waved and called out:

"I think the select committee's behaviour has been dilatory," he said. "They have made no efforts themselves to get first-hand information or evidence from my husband about his absence, or illness, or whatever it is they are interested in."

Today's report on the UCM, which was tabled in Parliament by Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, is largely academic in view of the movement's demise.

From Michael Kupe, Cape Town, July 9

In its final report, South Africa's Le Grange (formerly Schlebusch) commission has described the now defunct University Christian Movement as a subversive organization aimed at propagating violent revolution.

The controversial parliamentary commission was appointed nearly three years ago to investigate four anti-apartheid organizations: The National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the Institute of Race Relations, the Christian Movement, and the University Christian Movement.

Only the Institute of Race Relations emerged relatively unscathed from the investigation.

over Dr Kissinger's failure in March has not abated.

It is also another reason for the Cabinet's caution in not laying down guidelines for Mr Rabin: but although he is charged only with pursuing an interim agreement with Egypt, he also has the Cabinet's blessing to discuss in general terms possibilities for an overall settlement at a later stage.

Assuming that reports of Egypt's willingness to try again are well founded, all the obstacles that led to disaster in March are still there. Israel is still demanding a fixed duration for the agreement, though only three to five years instead of eight as before. It also wants precise assurances on security arrangements in the areas its troops may vacate and it holds firm to its insistence on practical moves towards non-belligerence—even if a vaguer term such as "non-recourse to force" is used—excluding an easing of the Arab trade ban.

There have been hints from American sources that the Egyptians can meet these terms, though the means used may be more face-saving devices on both sides. But Israel is reported to be asking for more territory than in March—the return of the whole of the passes instead of half of them and a stronger hold on Abu Rodeidh.

Egyptian refusal to sign unless there is parallel or imminent progress on a similar agreement with Syria, Israel sees no scope for anything less than a peace treaty with Syria, that if President Sadat makes an issue of this it could make consideration of an overall settlement at Geneva or elsewhere inevitable.

President Ford is believed to favour a general settlement achieved by a series of interim agreements in fairly rapid succession. A minority within the Israel Cabinet, made up of the left-inclined Mapam and Independent Liberal parties, presses unsuccessfully for the Prime Minister to take plans and steps for a general peace with the Arabs.

Mr Rabin resisted this, with the backing of most of his colleagues, as he has done consistently since taking office a year ago. He faces a Cabinet crisis, with the resignation of the three National Religious Party ministers and perhaps others, the moment he proposes any withdrawal from the West Bank. He is pledged not to do so without calling a general election.

Many people in Israel think this issue can be no longer deferred and that an election should be held on the question of peace and borders. Mr Rabin may have to grasp the nettle on his return from Washington unless he is prepared to risk prolonging the freeze in relations with his country's one major ally.

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Intense competition in the education system has already caused 40 suicides this year

Japanese children's crushing burden

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 9

A ten-year-old Japanese schoolgirl committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree the other day because she had lost her homework.

A 16-year-old boy jumped in front of an express train in Tokyo earlier this month because he was constrained by his school to fail his university entrance examination next year and another high school student of 17 took her life by turning on the gas in her home shortly before she was due to sit a crucial examination.

These three cases of suicide serve as grim examples of how a growing and alarming number of Japanese schoolchildren are being driven to hysteria by the extreme pressures of Japan's highly competitive educational system and crucial entrance examinations which haunt students from kindergarten to university.

As a result of the intensive pressures within Japan's educational system the number of suicides during school age has shot up alarmingly during the past 10 years as Japan developed into an economic power and more and more teenagers vied with each other for the limited number of vacancies in the country's elite private schools—the principal avenues to the top universities and better jobs in business and government.

With the national traits of discipline and thoroughness, Japanese students are usually immersed in intensive study from early morning until midnight. There is little time for sports or play at primary and high school children spend 12 years of work preparing for crucial entrance examinations which can make or break their careers. Failure to gain entrance to any of the elite educational institutions—from kindergarten to middle and high school and ultimately leading universities—is seen as a tremendous loss of face.

The pressures on students, particularly those attending primary and high schools, are terrific. In addition to normal classes many students attend special private institutions which offer intensive courses to prepare children for the highly competitive entrance examinations set by the elite primary, junior and senior high schools and leading universities.

But even these special institutions, which prepare the child for entrance examinations, cannot cope with the number of applicants and those who are admitted for extra lessons must meet certain standards. In most cases children spend all of their leisure hours and most of their vacation immersed in study.

The Japanese press and educationalists reeled back in horror this month at evidence of how the system and over-zealous parents are driving an increasing number of children towards suicide.

If the current trend continues the suicide rate of school children will double this year over the level of a decade ago. Within the space of five months from the beginning of the year, 40 high school students and another nine primary school pupils committed suicide. For every death, authorities estimate there are 100 attempted suicides. In most cases the deaths can be traced back to the fact that the students decided to take their own lives when they discovered they could not keep pace in the educational system.

Japanese children are normally required to undergo nine years of compulsory education at government private schools up to the level of junior high school. But an increasing number of students are going on to high school and university, increasing the pressure on vacancies at "establishment" educational institutions.

The results of this strict regimen of work and no play are beginning to horrify the nation. In the latest case a high school girl of 17 committed suicide this week because she had become lonely. Her father, a bank manager who had been transferred to another city, decided to leave his daughter alone in their former home in Amagasaki city because he believed a move would interfere with her studies for university entrance examinations. The girl's grandparents, who lived next door in an upper class residential area, told the police they seldom visited the girl because they believed it would interfere with her studies. The girl subsequently passed herself after telephoning her mother.

Hardly a week passes without reports of suicides by school children. A 15-year-old boy whose school marks dropped after he was transferred to another town, hanged himself recently after he received a reprimand. A boy of 17, worried about a university entrance examination which he would have had to face a year hence, jumped to his death from the top of a Tokyo building.

According to the latest statistics, suicides accounted for the second largest cause of death after accidents in the age group from 15 to 19 in 1973.

During the same year the causes of 65 of the 341 junior and senior high school students who committed suicide could be traced back to the pressures of the educational system.

Commenting on the situation in an editorial this week the *Mainichi Shimbun* said: "Some things must be done to lift the pressures which parents exert on children. Children are gasping under social regimen invented by adults. Since they know how their parents would feel, children do not dare tell them that they do not fit into the expected yardstick. They are pressed against this yardstick which does not fit their natural characteristics. Yet knowing the great hopes that their parents pin on them, children struggle to adapt themselves to this yardstick at the sacrifice of their natural selves."

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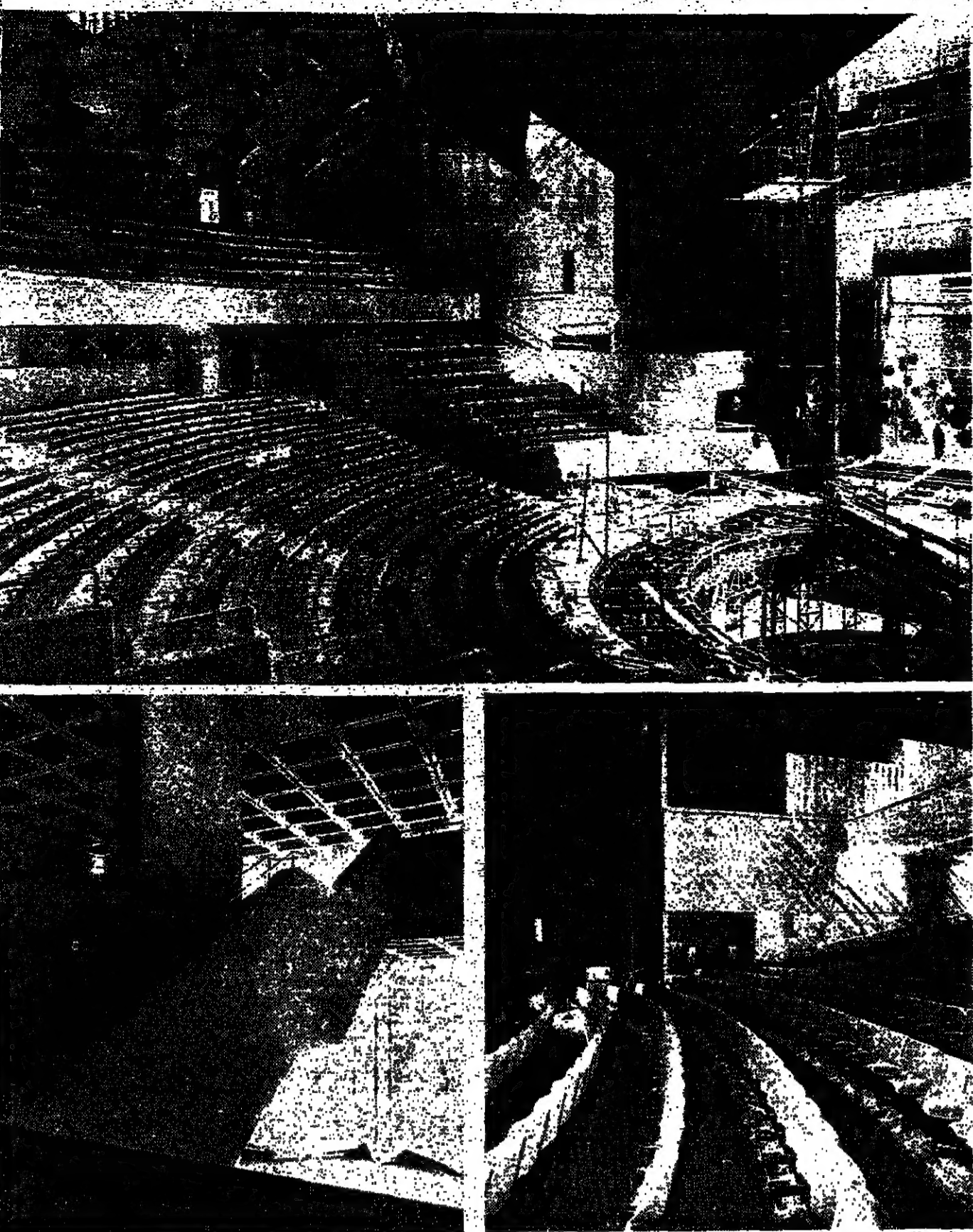
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THE ARTS



Britten's prehistory

Aldeburgh Festival

William Mann

There was great excitement when plans for the current Aldeburgh Festival included first performances of two works by Benjamin Britten, as well as his recent Canticum V (there is to be yet another Britten premiere here in September, a choral work, opus 91)—evidence that the composer is again busily at work after his long, surely frustrating, period of recuperation.

The new spring quartet was baptised on Saturday night at Snape Maltings by the Barber Quartet. It is not No 3, but, to use Brucknerian parlance, No 0, being a student work now 44 years old, recently unearthed and tidied up for publication and performance. It represents a later stage in the pre-history of Britten's music than the *Ten for Ten* songs or the *Walzes* (such, for piano—but still pre-history since it does not project the recognizable creative personality of Britten as do the *Sinfonietta* or *Simple Symphony* (which is updated prehistory).

Highly accomplished music it certainly is, warmly written for the instruments, with plenty of fresh air in the textures. Frank Bridge thought the contrapuntal passages too vocal in character, the undigested result of madrigal singing; these textures sound (and look) more like a student quartet music, though quarters might grumble at so much linear writing in octaves or unison (difficult to play in tune). There is one magical effect of texture, in the first movement where development and recapitulation meet: the first three notes of the main theme fan out contrapuntally as different speeds—as if one were watching four bowlers of varied pace practising simultaneously in the nets.

Some senior musicians in 1931 would have complained that a quartet in D major should not have a slow central movement in C minor (unrelated key) followed by a finale in D minor which only regains home and the major mode at the last. But even the Lyttelton is unlikely to be achieved without the familiar requests for compromise such as possible cuts in the number of new productions. This suggestion looks like the thin end of a particularly nasty wedge and probably false economy as well. Only 20 per cent of the total budget of a fully operational South Bank can be influenced one way or the other by the artistic policy.

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Ballet Gala

Congress, Eastbourne

John Percival

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The Octagon production is very prettily staged between decorative footlights and a recessed proscenium so as to evoke the atmosphere of the Victorian theatre without being bound by its rules. Edward Turby's set aptly mirrors Gilbert's own top-heavy world: as in the opening scene where the proscenium frames an idyllic Scottish backdrop while, in the foreground, the villagers discuss their profits from train wrecking.

The performance is less confident. The play's idiom consists of flights of sentimental rhetoric coming down with a bump whenever settlements are mentioned; and too many of Tom Hawkes's cast run on in the generalized Victorian style without marking the breaks. The women, however, are very sharp, particularly Anna Keaveney's beautiful Scottish gold-digger, and Lyndon Hughes as the lipping baby doll who treats moments of financial mortification as a secret between herself and the audience.

matic German vowels could be forgiven because the performance as a whole was so idiomatic, and so felicitously attuned to a sunny Saturday afternoon in lovely Suffolk countryside.

By a recent, happy and hope-fully durable tradition Cambridge University's May Week concert is repeated a few days later at the Aldeburgh Festival. The original causes were geographical and sociable, the event every year of higher musical standard; the youth orchestra movement now leads one to expect crack university orchestras, and the CUMS chorus, consisting of young, strong, carefully prepared voices, can count the equal of any large choir elsewhere.

On Sunday afternoon CUMS brought Bach's E minor Mass to Snape, a splendidly drilled, full-throated performance, ablaze with sureness and musical enthusiasm, amateur in the highest sense but in no other. All those who took part in it will certainly remember it for ever as a great moment in their lives—many of the audience too, perhaps. The final entries in a brisk *Cum sancto spiritu* were dead in tune and impulsively vital; the *Sanctus* blazed with harmonious power and conviction. Philip Ledger had trained his choristers to produce delicate nuances and to spotlight detail in inner parts such as one seldom hopes to hear from a large choir.

Orchestral *ripiantelli* were played expertly, and steadily balanced solos were exquisitely accompanied. Yet a devotee of Bach must add that the chorus was far too large for the orchestra: much of Bach's instrumental detail, sonorous and linear, was swamped, notably the marvelous trumpet parts when the choir was singing at full tilt. It was a somewhat romantic interpretation too by Mr Ledger, with plentiful *ripiantelli*, some sentimental touches (at the end of the *Confiteor* for example), and no consistent attitude to basic gracing—surprisingly, no preliminary intonation to the *Credo*, a musical necessity.

As the performance proceeded to become weightier and more reflective, to the detriment of the *Agnus Dei*, for example, sensitively as Helen Watts sustained her vocal line, the soloists were carefully chosen for duets as well as solos. Peter Pears voiced his tenor music with wondrous delicacy and beauty of tone, as one imagines singers of pre-Wagner times did. Jennifer Saunders seemed a little cool but very musical and assured on the soprano line. John Shirley-Quirk cleverly darkened his tone for *Quoniam*, but then sounded uncharacteristically breathy in his second, usually more congenial because higher-lying, solo. It was an uplifting performance, only secondarily an unauthentic one.

Hamlet at the Globe, Bankside

Charles Marowitz's collage-version of *Hamlet* will be the first professional production at this year's Globe Playhouse on Bankside. The 80-minute work, first seen in a shortened version at the Theatre of Cruelty Season in the mid-Sixties, will open on August 4 and play for two weeks. The Open Space Company will be directed by the designer, Thelma Holt, its co-director, will be playing Gertrude. The designer is Robin Don.

Another male virtuoso over for the occasion was Niels Kehler from Copenhagen. His skill and light-hearted flair as a Bournville specialist made *Flower Festival* a predictable delight. The Nutcracker *pas de deux* showed another side of his work, grander, more coolly elegant, although he deserved a partner with more classical style than Maria Guerrero. David Wall was there too, offering a beautifully smooth andante solo from *Swan Lake*. In company with those later-sonal stars, Richard Collins was outclassed, but it was interesting at last to see this young man who completed his training at the Bolshoi, yet has been unable to find a place in British ballet.

One sees the problem. He has learned all the specialty steps for the *Flames of Paris* showpiece (with Margot Miklosy bringing pretty footwork, impressive speed and smiling charm to the woman's solo). He has a splendid springy take-off for jumps, but is poor on landings, and weaker on conventional steps. Even so, such enthusiasm and mainly energy deserve not to be wasted.

Dutch paintings

McAlpine Gallery/Ashmolean

Christopher Brown

The Ashmolean's new McAlpine Gallery is housing an exhibition of Dutch paintings from the museum's own collection and from Oxford colleges until July 28. The 39 paintings are presented in sympathetic surroundings: Dutch seventeenth-century furniture has been borrowed from the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in the Eldon gallery near by a selection of etchings and drawings by Rembrandt from the Print Room's own superb holdings is on display.

As the introduction to the catalogue explains, the genesis of the exhibition was the re-organization of the museum's picture store. At that time it was realized that not only were a number of Dutch pictures in need of restoration and cleaning, but some of them were a good deal better than had been thought. The triumphant result of the policy of restoration can be seen in the sketches of van Wieringen, Vroom and Porcellis, and the landscapes by Eselent, Brengel, Wyck, Borchert, Dunals and particularly, van Goyen, whose circular skating scene, used in the poster, has all the crispness and clarity of a wintry day in Holland. Also recently cleaned is the only picture in the exhibition not painted during the seventeenth century, a *Baptism of Christ* (lent by St John's) from the circle of Jan van Scorel, who worked in Utrecht

in the first half of the sixteenth century. The bright palette, the gentle recession of landscape and the mannered figure drawing all attest the style of this rare artist. In areas where the pigment is thin the underdrawing is clearly visible, giving a fascinating glimpse of his technique. Another picture loan is a dramatic panel attributed to Abraham Bloemaert of *The Parable of the Tares*.

The pride of the Ashmolean's permanent collection of Dutch pictures is the *Daisy* by Linda Ward Benquet. A number of pictures from the bequest are in the exhibition: some of these have been cleaned, including the magnificent van Beyeren in the centre of which is a silver wine-jar which reflects a self-portrait of the artist. Other Ashmolean treasures are the *Samuel brought by Hannah to El* by Gerbrand van den Eeckhout, a fine Rembrandt school figure piece, and the splendid Koninck landscape, the extensive, apparently endless countryside receding in subtle gradations of tone.

The stars of the show must, however, be the two great masterpieces of Dutch seventeenth-century painting, Worcester College's *Jacob Ruusdael*, which wins its strong fall of light in the middle ground; one of the finest of all his landscapes, and Christ Church's delicate, late Hub *Portrait of a Woman* painted with a flickering light which recalls Velasquez. As time goes on massive nineteenth-century exhibitions seem to be the order of the day, the last of the Ashmolean and particularly John de Wit, the exhibition's organizer, are to be congratulated.



Portrait of a Woman by Frans Hals

work still to be done at the Olivier. Left, the staircase from stalls to circle level at the Olivier. Right, the Lyttelton virtually ready for performance

Peter Hall hopes for the autumn

October, when the new actors through the building factors could not possibly be the National Theatre's new auditoria in time for planned opening this year, Peter Hall's normally misty mood turned to one of optimism. Once over the embarrassment of telling the pany that the carefully planned first season was not to be, and that certain commitments could not be honoured, seemed determined not to let the South Bank until last wire and square of set was in place. But now, another six months of ing, and indications that the Council may be coming up some of the needed money is a prime advocate of a move-in theatre by the end of the year. Why the change?

The main reason is economic. As has been announced, building is costing £10,000,000, or £500,000 a year now, that money is providing. We've got to bring in bricks and mortar which are currently standing empty. No one is going to believe in the strength and stability of Denys Lasdun's build, so long as it remains on the ground. Also the National are cannot be isolated from financial crisis currently gripping the British theatre. Like any other company, we must accept some sort of temporary cut-back in our plans. We feel naturally involved, too, in the RSC's troubles. The RSC has the strongest case, despite their tough times, for being funded sufficiently to continue at the Aldwych.

Then at the NT there's the simple question of staff morale. We've been living in these Agincourt Street hives, bearing with leaking roofs and overcrowding for a long time now. It is galling to know that the offices on the South Bank are virtually complete. We all need a new office and a decent working space. No one looking down on the National from the top of a bus crossing Waterloo Bridge would have much idea whether the offices were habitable or not. The only passing impression is that there are often remarkably few workers on view. The situation, however, is that the Lyttelton could be opened shortly, the Olivier, which is the experimental "space", needs only a little more work and experience to bring it up to GLC licence standards; the Olivier, though still has more than a touch of the building site about it. So could the company move into its offices and the Lyttelton this autumn?

"Yes, if we have some extra money, and things do look fairly hopeful now. Though we won't be able to give public performances until about three months later. If the money allocation comes through, I would happily run the Lyttelton and the Old Vic in tandem. Most of the planned new productions are 'Lyttelton plays': the Harrison-Racine *Phaedra Britannica*, Ben Travers's *Engaged*, *The Playboy of the Western World*, Granville Barker's *The Madras House*, which we're doing as a homage to the man who more than anyone created the concept of a national theatre, and John Osborne's new play.

"Early next year I would like to revive the four plays in our current repertoire—*Borkman*, *Heartbreak House*, *Happy Days*, and *No Man's Land*. The *Tamburlaine*, which I hope to direct with Albert Finney in the title part and with music by Harrison Birtwistle, is not possible for the Lyttelton. I want it to open the Olivier and this would coincide with our departure from the Old Vic."

There is no doubt that occupation of one theatre would spur on the completion of the other two. Without a touch of the whip the construction of the National could linger on until the late seventies and the five possible opening dates, which Peter Hall has

already been given since his arrival at the NTC, could stretch to 10. But the money even the Lyttelton is unlikely to be achieved without the familiar requests for compromise such as possible cuts in the number of new productions. This suggestion looks like the thin end of a particularly nasty wedge and probably false economy as well. Only 20 per cent of the total budget of a fully operational South Bank can be influenced one way or the other by the artistic policy.

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Wednesday evening at Sotheby's

We are open from six o'clock to eight o'clock each Wednesday evening in Bond Street for the viewing of forthcoming sales

For details of the sales on view this week see our calendar on page 26

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RICHAARD BARTHELM: *Paintings* 1960-1970. 10.00-5.00. Mon-Fri. 10.00-6.00. Sat. 10.00-5.00. Sun. 12.00-5.00.
TWO ART GALLERY: *Art Deco* 1920-1930. 10.00-5.00. Mon-Fri. 10.00-6.00. Sat. 10.00-5.00. Sun. 12.00-5.00.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

ROYAL GALA PERFORMANCE OF THE RSC IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S

Henry V

ATTENDED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH at the ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Friday, June 27, at 7.30 pm

Seats available at all prices for this special Centenary event, a particularly attractive way to donate to the Royal Shakespeare Theatre's International Centenary Appeal. Those who purchase the special £50 and £35 tickets will have the opportunity to attend a Garden Party, also in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, on the afternoon of the performance. Prices: from £20 to £1, but with special seats at £50 & £35 (including Garden Party ticket).

ALSO on Saturday June 28 10 am - 11 pm: A colourful and spectacular Elizabethan ball and historical drama on the banks of the Avon - a full and unique 13 hour programme.

AND on Sunday June 29 at 8.0 pm: A Centenary Gala Recital in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre with past and present members of the Royal Shakespeare Company including Peggy Ashcroft, Angela Baddeley, Judi Dench, Alan Howard, Rachel Kempson, Estelle Kohler, Eric Porter, Anthony Quayle, Michael Redgrave, Paul Rogers, Paul Scofield, Sebastian Shaw, Janet Suzman, David Waller, Robert Spencer (lutanist).

Full details of all above from the Box Office of the ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE, Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire. Tel: (0789) 2271

Tennis

America's thirty-sixth lady now one of the first eight in France

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 9

The French tennis championships seemed to flag a little as they came up to the final round today. The Stade Roland Garros was still brightly animated, though the terraces and promenades inevitably lost some of their lustre as the day wore on. The population was dwindling, too. Many of the legion of losers had already flown to England and been put out to graze on grass. The rest were mostly commuters and straightforward matches. There seemed to be a collective near change as everyone prepared for the last few laps of the race to glory.

The women's field, which does not boast much depth of class, was reduced to eight: Navratilova v Gasa, Szabo v Newberry, Giscafe v Morozova and Sawamatsu v Evert. Only Martina Navratilova was taken to the final. But the tall and willowy Pamela Teeguarden, who once had to choose between the piano and the tennis court, was hitting the right notes only when she was allowed time to do so. At the final crisis the heavily built Czechoslovak sharp-eyed her concentration and played with irresistible authority.

The most unexpected survivor is Donna Gasa, aged 30 and ranked only thirty-sixth in the United States. She comes from El Florida, a student of criminology, and on this first trip to Europe has been slightly disconcerted by the news that she has to qualify for Wimbledon, whereas 49 players she has beaten—figures of her own mine—were accepted directly into the draw. She came into the draw here only because there was a handy vacancy.

Today she beat Diane Fromholtz, two years her junior but better known, by 6-3, 6-4. Miss Gasa has a tall, thin build, long legs and a drop shot. Her game is remarkable for tenacity rather than power. But it was too solid for the rather listless Miss Fromholtz in a match largely contested from behind the baseline. This is really rather sad if it's the best they can do, a sympathetic spectator muttered.

Miss Gasa, who has been coached by Luis Ayala, twice runner-up here, had to wait and work and worry for a while until Miss Fromholtz had the match with a backhand drop shot that hardly reached the net.

Eva Szabo and Janet New-

berry are good players, but unfamiliar at this stage of such a tournament. The rest are match-hardened court players with respectable credentials. Olga Morozova won 6-1, 6-0 against Susan Barker, aged 19, of Flagnac, was competing in the championships for the first time. Miss Barker had two impressive wins behind her, but today she failed to meet the necessary task of lifting her game a class.

The Russian, who had been dipping an injured finger in an interesting mixture of vodka and tennis, played a neatly designed game that offered Miss Barker neither pace nor angle. She was mostly on the defensive and solid in defence that Miss Barker had to hit more shots than her ball count could sustain. There were no cheap points for the Russian. She had great difficulty in putting the ball away, and consequently a lot of mistakes. Mrs Morozova, of course, is more experienced and has a wider technical and tactical repertoire. She was only briefly challenged. Miss Barker seemed to break service in the first set of the second set when one of her opponent's shots was called out. But the call was changed. After that Miss Barker pushed firmly towards the exit-though, as she said later, she learnt a lot on the way. Here she had a hard result. But she will offer play worse and win.

At the bottom of the draw, Christine Evert, beautifully played on three players who reached the last four of the West German championship. She has already disposed of her own Janovic and Renata Tomanova. Kazuko Sawamatsu is next on the list. Four of the men's last eight players were also decided today. The first to come through was Eddie Dibbs, of Miami Beach, twice champion of Germany. A left-handed player who seems to be mostly chest and shoulders, Dibbs hit his backhand two-handed backhand about as well as a highly mobile tank. His tidy busting was too much for the handsome Italian, Antonio Zugarelli, who had elegantly disposed of his opponent in the first round.

Today spreading patches of sweat gradually darkened Eddie Dibbs' pale blue shirt. He seemed to grow old and tired. A journalist assigned to the match had no need to exhaust his brain with the players were back in the dressing room only two hours after leaving it.

Raul Ramirez, the proud and engagingly self-confident Mexican who won the Italian championship a week ago, provided no comfort for Francois Jauffret and a lot of other Frenchmen in the vast cauldron of the centre court.

There was nothing much for the crowd to get excited about. Ramirez, who bears himself like a king, exuded the assurance of an uncommodely gifted player who is fully aware that he is uncommodely good form. When he has finished with Paris he intends to spend some time on the grass. The odd thing is that this concert is so tempered by charm that you cannot help liking the man.

The other two places went to Guillermo Vilas and Garry Parun. Vilas, all muscles and top-spin, seems to be shaking the dust off his game and regaining the form that won him the Masters title last December. Today he disposed of Jan Kodicek twice champion of the centre court must have revived some of Kodicek's favourite manoeuvres. But there was nothing he could do to frustrate the powerful, facile Vilas.

Parun, topped by a floppy white

such as came from behind to beat

John Alexander over five sets of

pounding, sweating combat. In the

first set Parun saved a total of six

break points and then reached

match point. He struck a cross-

court backhand that landed close

to the line, whereupon he dashed

to the net for the point. He was

not rich in sand though possess-

ing large quantities of medicinal

mind.

Essex did well on such a pitch

to take their score to 313 for two

using all their overs. This gave

them a lead of one point and 24

runs on the first innings. It may

not be a perfect start, but it is a

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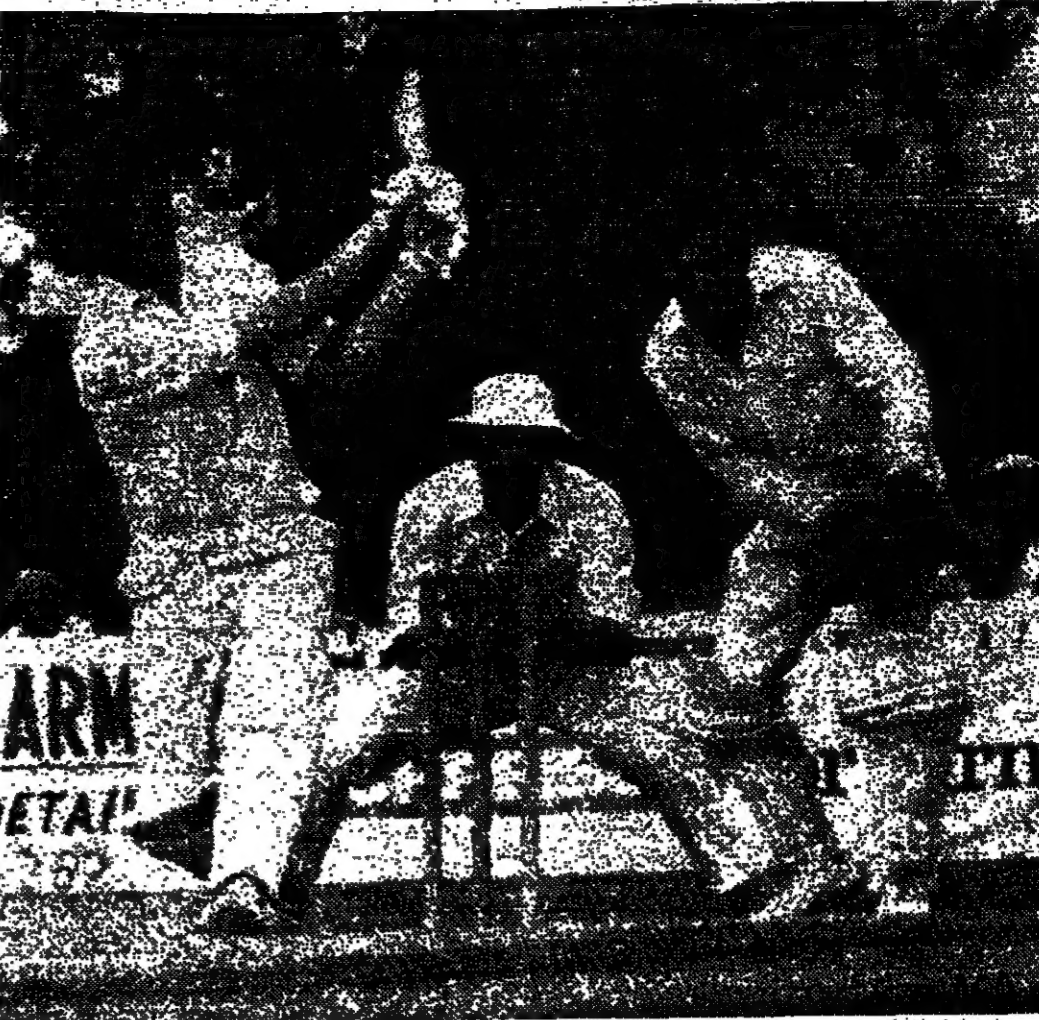
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Cricket



Hardie, the Essex opening batsman, looks a ball from Simmons during his innings of 87 yesterday.

Essex vigour may not be enough

By Alan Gibson
Lancashire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, led Essex by 115 runs.

When play began, Lancashire had scored 289 for nine in their 100 overs. Essex, who were in my best ing, though surely he was being unjust to Southend, which my boyhood recollections tell me, is not rich in sand though possessing large quantities of medicinal mind.

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that it is really time I learnt something about trees. There was a remarkably large crowd for a Monday, encouraged by the warm sun. The last time I was on this ground must have been about 1935, when I saw an innings by Wally Hammond, a fast medium bowler, who did not often score runs, but when he did he was a schoolboy's joy. One of his last innings was a scatter on the grass as he scattered like frightened sparrows, and I bored everyone for months by pointing out the mark.

Yesterday produced no comparable excitement, but Essex vigour during a kind of solid vigour during the first over. Essex, who were in my best ing, though surely he was being unjust to Southend, which my boyhood recollections tell me, is not rich in sand though possessing large quantities of medicinal mind.

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Essex did well on such a pitch to take their score

PORT

icing

A rest between dramas
layer of Epsom
and delights of Ascot

Michael Seely
June is by far the most enthralling period as far as flat racing is concerned. The season is divided into two parts, of which the first, dominating with Royal Ascot, is really interesting only. All the stories and hopes that have been enriched during the winter and spring are put to the test during the summer.

With the running of the English Festival, the summer racing season has entered a new phase. The racing is more of a rest between the dramas of the winter and the delights of Ascot. At Ascot, the racing is more of a rest between the dramas of the winter and the delights of Ascot. At Ascot, the racing is more of a rest between the dramas of the winter and the delights of Ascot.

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ingfield Park programme

SAFFRON PLATE (2-y-o: £690: 6f)

1. **SAFFRON PLATE (2-y-o: £690: 6f)**

0 FERRENDONS HANDICAP (559: 2m)

1. **0 FERRENDONS HANDICAP (559: 2m)**

0 NAPPERS STAKES (549: 6f)

1. **0 NAPPERS STAKES (549: 6f)**

0 BOXCOE HANDICAP (549: 1m 4f)

1. **0 BOXCOE HANDICAP (549: 1m 4f)**

0 SMUGGLERS PLATE (549: 1m 2f)

1. **0 SMUGGLERS PLATE (549: 1m 2f)**

ingfield Park selections

Our Racing Staff
Fastpass, 2.30 Eric, 3.0 Town, 4.30 FADED DIPLOMAT is
dially recommended. 4.45 Lyman, 4.30 in the Balance.

ight results

12.15 BEAU REIMS STAKES (549: 6f)

1. **12.15 BEAU REIMS STAKES (549: 6f)**



Western Isle (left) wins the Blackmante Handicap at Brighton yesterday.

Handicaps mean nothing to Belper

Belper shrugged off 10st 11lb for a resounding seven-length success in the Farnham Handicap at Brighton yesterday. He carried the same weight when winning at the previous meeting.

Yesterday's victory was Belper's fourth at Brighton. He had won the Farnham Handicap at Brighton yesterday. He carried the same weight when winning at the previous meeting.

New group want bigger prize money

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The first big report from the Bloodstock and Racehorse Industries Confederation (BRIC), "the crisis in racing—cause and effect", outlines the various problems facing the bloodstock and racing industries today and what action must be taken to ensure the future of racing in this country.

Lanark programme

2.45 CARLUKE STAKES (2-y-o: £496: 5f)

1. **2.45 CARLUKE STAKES (2-y-o: £496: 5f)**

3.15 COULTER PLATE (2-y-o: £311: 5f)

1. **3.15 COULTER PLATE (2-y-o: £311: 5f)**

3.45 LANIER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £483: 7f)

1. **3.45 LANIER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £483: 7f)**

4.15 LIBERTON HANDICAP (540: 1m)

1. **4.15 LIBERTON HANDICAP (540: 1m)**

4.45 CARNATH HANDICAP (549: 1m 4f)

1. **4.45 CARNATH HANDICAP (549: 1m 4f)**

Lanark selections

Our Racing Staff
2.45 Blessed Spring, 3.15 Royal Duchess, 3.45 DONTON LADY is
specially recommended. 4.15 Hamber Pilot, 4.45 OVERTON. 5.15 Captain
Markes.

Lanark results

2.45 CARLUKE STAKES (2-y-o: £496: 5f)

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Boxing

Sterling and Hope so likable they
deserve equal share of luck

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

The perfect match is what Harry Sterling and Maurice Hope, for the vacant British middleweight title at the National Sporting Club this evening, look on paper. This is why I have even less confidence than usual in thinking that Hope, the Welsh high-middlesweight champion, may win.

Athletics

How having a baby helped the world's No 1

By Neil Allen
Irena Szewinska, arguably the greatest woman sprinter in the history of athletics, will compete at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening, having just given birth to a son.

and I have learnt much through my husband, Janusz, coaching me, and have some endurance work for 400. I like to race against the best, you never know what will happen so that is exciting, and I like to travel though medals in 1964 and had been running since I was 15—I was glad to have a year off to have a baby. I was then a mother and still wanted to run three or four times a week.

Rowing

Chinese borrow
boats for
Nottingham

China are to make their first appearance in a major international rowing event when they compete in the world rowing championships at Nottingham from August 30 to 31. Brigadier John Smith, the regatta's executive secretary, said he had received a letter from the Chinese government, saying that they would be competing.

Leicester

7.05 HICKLING HANDICAP (2-y-o: 7f)

1. **7.05 HICKLING HANDICAP (2-y-o: 7f)**

Britain sending
strong team
to Fontainebleau

Britain are sending a strong team to the official French international horse show, which is to be held at Fontainebleau from June 10 to 22. Ronald Massarella, the manager, will be leading a team in which youth and experience are well combined, with Peter Robeson riding Grebe and Wood Warwick, backed up by Snaffles and McMahon with Penwood Forgemill and Streamline. Derek Ricketts rides Beau Supreme and either Trolley Holiday or Chester, and the team is completed by Tim Grubb, with John Massarella, Arksey and Law Courts, and Rowland Ferynough with Brother Dominic and either Automatic or Autocrat.

Swimming

BERLIN: Women's 100m butterfly. N. Ender (Germany), 1min 1.35sec (World record).

Rugby Union

Injured Telfer not ruled
out of international

Rotorua, June 9.—The Scottish stand-off half, Colin Telfer, has withdrawn from tomorrow's Rugby Union match at Rotorua from the Scotland team. He has a pulled calf muscle and will be replaced by Ian McGeechan. But the Scottish manager, Gordon Hastings, said that Telfer had not been ruled out of Saturday's international against New Zealand in Auckland.

Rugby League

If English 'cut it up' so
will we, Welsh warn

Brisbane, June 9.—England and Wales are prepared for a tough battle when they meet in a Rugby League world series match at Lang Park here tomorrow. Both coaches have adopted a 'play it safe' approach and their tactical battle is proving as colourful as any match.

woolbats on Saturday

woolbats on Saturday and a former Yorkshire representative hooker, Morgan, is in standby in case Bridges falls a late fitness test.

when the designer and the production unit crossed one another.

"Making fashion efficiently is a matter of three parts," Hellema said, seizing my notebook and drawing therein a group of three balloons which overlapped in the middle. "You have to be creative, you must be free to be creative, not hung around with the marketing men telling what the buyer wants, because that is what the buyer wants. It is what the buyer designs, should not be what the designer should sense the market wants next. Then you have the marketing men, who have to sell what you make and believe in it. Then you have the production team which have to produce it at a reasonable price. They all overlap in one area, the product, and they are all equal."

The production facilities in the Helsinki factories were impressive. Not only is there hardly any of the disgusting

small associated with tanneries and the whole place is scrubbed down every day and the atmosphere is clean and sophisticated. "It costs a tremendous amount in investment, but people work better in better conditions. There is no minimum wage here," says the manager in the tannery because of the weights and the complexity of the chemicals involved. Again, it costs more, but it costs less in mistakes.

The arrangements for the girls and the male families in their quarters, clean, with staff restaurants, houses near the factories, holiday houses, too, clean, visiting personally grouped visiting friends, and the girls wear massed, long basins, big round steel flippers to wash in, and showers. Labour is precious, particularly skilled labour, which suggests that the workers are well paid. Unlike the rest of the tannery trade, skins must be cut one

a time, and the layout of the materials is vital. When negotiators stall, there is always the instinctive "salsa" move. The aggression may be evaporated.

The art of tanning is as much an art as chewing—the process itself, used by the Eskimos who, unknowingly, break down the collagen in the connective tissues which form meat and expose them to the curing enzymes of their own saliva. Ancient tanners used bark—the word tannin comes from tannin, or vegetable matter, which is used in tanning tables to transform decomposing flesh into permanently cured leather.

The methods now are infinitely sophisticated. They have come full circle, however, and the concept of really high-quality materials crafted into clothing with a lasting value. It is this lasting quality, ideal which Eskimos pursued, that is the key to the sense of direction which is so rare.

- Far left: Magnificent blonde calfskin and trenchcoat. Approximately £292 respectively. The exclusive development.
- Centre: Exceptional the new narrow skirt in gold colour. The colour are exceptionally delicate.
- Above: Natural dress. Chamois leather.

Photographs by Kaj G.

From the Friitlaa of clothes are available garments will be in

... suede cloak reversing to
... a classic man's calfskin
... retail prices £360 and
... the suede/calf skin is a
... by Friitala.

... ly soft lambsuede suit with
... , pleated centre front, 1
... ours in the Friitala range
... cate and high fashion.

... chamois leather even in
... is oil tanned.

Lindholm

... Finland range. Friitala
... from Harrods, and these
... stock later in the year.

Photographs by Kaj G. Lindholm

Court of Appeal

Rape conviction quashed: aider and abettor guilty

be no question about the form of pleading. By the written statement Mak virtually admitted what he had done. As Judge Chapman said in *R v Humphreys* [1965] 3 All ER 589, 692: "It would be anomalous if a person who admitted to a substantial part in the perpetration of a misdemeanour as aider and abettor could not be convicted on his own admission merely because the person alleged to have been aided and abetted was not or could not be convicted."

Mr Varley agreed that in 1972 he was also meeting a man called Byles, who was a doctor in London. "I was developing films for Dr Byles. I sent them to him and received them from him through Poole. This was about a year or 18 months before I met Wilcox."

The trial, which continues today, is expected to last at least eight days.

present case it would be more than anomalous: it would be an affront to justice and to the common sense of ordinary folk. For those reasons the appeal against conviction was dismissed. Seven years for aiding and abetting the rape was severe, but the circumstances were not such that there was nothing wrong with that sentence. Leak's assault on his wife the previous day had been brutal. Three years was a long time.

The court certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the dismissal of Leak's appeal against conviction. Having been asked to do so, the court refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Motorway contractors liable for rates on 'borrow pits'

of restricted application, became elevated into a rule of law. That had happened in the present case. In 1877 Mr Justice Lush

had used the phrase "transient, temporary holding of land" in his synthesis to "permanently" but not "transient" the adjective "transient" was clearly used in addition to "temporary" to emphasize the need for "permanence" to be shown before liability to assessment to rates could be attached. The use of the adjective "transient" it had been suggested that a "principle of transience" had arisen. That was quite wrong. The relevant principle was not transience but permanence.

His Lordship reviewed the cases and said that in *McAlpine v Payne*, Sir Michael Rowe himself as Presi-

The very posing of the question appeared to show that the question of 'permanence' was in date with the being elevated to question of legal principle instead of being treated as a factor—albeit often an important one—in the class of cases there being considered—in determining what was the requisite quality of permanence which was present.

doubt had been ruling administratively convenient in a particular class of case. But the existence of a convenient administrative practice must not be allowed to obscure the real question of principle involved—the determination whether the occupation was of sufficient permanence properly to amount to beneficial occupation. It could not be right in every case of every kind when the question arose to answer it by referring solely to the question whether the period of occupation was a few months, weeks or days more or less

Yer that was just what the tribunal had done. Though they pointed out that the "rule" was not immutable they had applied it almost bodily to widely different circumstances from those in which it had previously been used. They had described the two respondents

The Court of Appeal held that an American soldier who had spent much of his life in England, had enlisted in the United States Army in the United States in 1973 and who had deserted from his unit in West Germany and been permitted to enter the United Kingdom, was liable to be handed over to the United States authorities under section 13 of the Visiting Forces Act, 1952.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by William Edward Brindle against the decision of the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief

Justice, Mr Justice Bridge and Mr Justice Stocker) (*The Times*, May 28) dismissing his application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of the Metropolitan stipendiary magistrate at the Thames Magistrates' Court that he be handed over to the United States military authorities.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that section 13 of the 1952 Act applied to deserters and absent-

e returned

other hand ran right through the statutes on the subject.

In two or three text books including Halsbury's *Laws of England* (3rd edn) at 303, 336, 1961, p. 854, *non est* (sic) and *et non* (sic) were mentioned in 1975, p. 1063, but this distinction appeared to have been overlooked. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, agreeing, said that the long title of the 1952 Act showed the clear distinction between visiting forces and "deserters or absenteers without leave in the United Kingdom from the forces of such countries as the Victorian case of *R v. Baxter* (1875) 12 Q.B. 648, *Hammond* (1899) VR 417 was clearly distinguishable like the Australian statute on which it was based.

Lord Justice Ormrod agreed.

Deserter to be returned

In two or three text books including Halsbury's *Laws of England* (3rd ed., vol. 33, 1961, p. 554, note (s)) and *Stone's Justices' Manual* (1975, part 1, p. 1063) this distinction appeared to have been overlooked. The appeal should be dismissed.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that section 13 of the 1952 ACT applied to deserters and absentees, and that the decision of the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Bridge and Mr Justice Stocker) (*The Times*, May 28) dismissing his application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of the Metropolitan stipendiary magistrate at the Thames Magistrates' Court that he be handed over to the United States military authorities.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL, agreeing, said that the long title of the 1952 Act showed the clear distinction between visiting forces and "deserters or absentees without leave in the United Kingdom from the forces of such countries." The Victorian case of *R v Peterson: Ex parte Harman* (1969) VR 417 was clearly distinguishable like the Australian statute on which it was based. Lord Justice Ormrod agreed.

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Managing Director,
Box 2773 M, The Times.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

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Box 2773 M,
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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 July 1975) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1BA, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 88651 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1882 (24 hour answering service). Please quote S/922/12

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Application forms and further details available from: Miss L. Sherry, Area Personnel Department, Kensington & Chelsea & Westminster Area Health Authority, 88 Westbourne Grove, London W2—Telephone 01-828 9742, Ext. 24.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS MONDAY 23RD JUNE 1975

If you would like to discuss the appointment please contact: MR. R. P. BACCHAGAN, District Administrator, 01-828 9811, ext. 2338.

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and FINANCE OFFICER

at its LONDON HEADQUARTERS

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Completed application forms must be received at the above address by Friday, 27 June 1975.

APPOINTMENTS

VACANT

ALSO

ON

PAGE 27

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The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment not later than 1 January 1976.

Applications (7 copies), with names or two referees should be sent to: 20th June 1975, to the School Secretary, 8 Hunter Street, London WC1B 3BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Applications are invited for the post of Head of the TUC Press and Publications Department.

Applicants should possess knowledge of the trade union movement with confidence in the whole range of press, broadcasting, publicity and publications work. Salary at present from £4,670 to £5,200 according to qualifications and experience.

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Applications—in writing only—please—should be addressed to: Mr. G. K. L. Jeffrey, General Manager, Hotel Inter-Continental London, Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, W1V 0QY.

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The holder of this important post will be the Deputy to the Head of the Common Services Division in the National Headquarters of the Society. He or she will work closely with, and will frequently be required to deputise for, the Head of that Division, who is responsible to the Director General for the Departments of Finance, Supply and Fund-raising, and for certain central services and functions—including legal and real estate matters.

Candidates should possess qualifications and practical experience as a Chartered accountant, chartered secretary, solicitor or barrister. The age range is 35 to 52.

The Society wishes to attract the type of individual to whom the work will be a vocation as well as a livelihood. The salary will recognise the considerable responsibilities of the post.

Application forms and further information about the appointment may be obtained from the Acting Director General, British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7EY to whom applications should be addressed before 30 June 1975 marked "Confidential/ Administrative Secretary."

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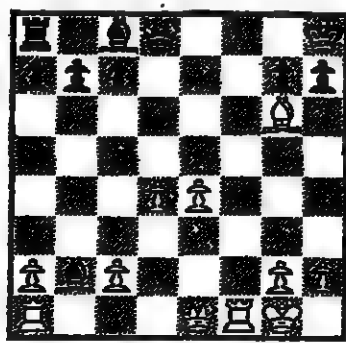
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1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
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Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

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Macclesfield

general knowledge quiz game which posed the question: "What is Macclesfield famous for?" would probably produce the answers: "silk ties" rather than fine Elizabethan architecture, rich farmland, and Mrs Gaskell's novel *Cranford*.

There is still some divergence of opinion among the residents of the new borough of Macclesfield, created for local government reorganisation whether the title was adopted—name of the largest and oldest town in a district being eight former local authorities in north Cheshire—or whether it might have been better to have coined a new one such as "Bollin-le" which was once considered.

Certainly to attract the eye of new investment in the borough, the only science-based industry employing fairly high wages, is the production of silk ties—it needs to rid itself of the image of the town of Macclesfield as a medium-sized textile centre, but not now as smoky and grimy as it was in the immediate aftermath of the industrial revolution, but still a trifle untidy.

This is being done with considerable vigour for the new borough, stretching over 40 miles from its north-east to south-west, includes some of the most attractive countryside and residential areas in north-west England.

They include Wilmslow, always regarded as one of the best addresses in the region for the socially conscious obliged to or wishing to live within easy reach of the city of Manchester. Knutsford with its character dating back to 1232; and Alderley Edge with its National Trust woodland and views across the Cheshire Plain.

The final shape of the new borough has turned out to be somewhat different from that originally envisaged when the new local government boundaries were being drawn up. Wilmslow was at first allocated to the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Council, on the grounds that it was predominantly a dormitory area with its inhabitants owing allegiance to the city rather than to the rural county of Cheshire. A staunch and successful rearguard action was put up by residents, however, and it was added to the new Macclesfield.

The administrators of the new borough—the present Council, consisting of 28 Conservatives, 14 Independents, 10 Liberals and 10 Socialists—face a number of clearly identifiable problems in these early years of its existence.



Macclesfield Forest seen from Tegg's Nose Country Park. The council is determined to preserve its Green Belt. Right: warp rolling of silk threads at Cartwright and Sheldon, Macclesfield.



One of them is the problem of creating a sense of community and cohesiveness out of eight former local authorities, each of which had a character of its own, and few of which really looked to the old silk town of Macclesfield in the past either as an administrative or shopping centre.

Solving the problem goes a little further than merely persuading the citizens of the new borough to regard themselves as such. Members of the new council have had to adapt themselves to

thinking in terms of being representatives of the new Macclesfield as a whole, rather than of its constituent parts, the former councils of Bucklow, Knutsford, Wilmslow, Disley, Bollington, Alderley Edge, Macclesfield town and Macclesfield rural.

Admitting this difficulty, Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Bootland, leader of the Conservative group, says that after the first 12 months there are encouraging signs that "things are beginning to get".

The physical problems are

fairly extensive. High on the list of priorities is the need for improvement in the working population had anything to do with silk.

Nevertheless, Macclesfield town has inherited most of the problems of the old northern manufacturing areas: a high proportion of the sub-standard housing, derelict land, factory buildings which no one could call pleasing to the eye, a lack of good recreational facilities, shops of the kind which attract customers from a distance and considerable traffic congestion.

A start has been made with the creation of the Grosvenor shopping centre but a large part of the town has been under a planning blight while decisions are made about the route of an inner relief road. A public inquiry into this was postponed last year but after pressure from the borough and from Cheshire County Council the Department of the Environment has now promised that it will proceed as soon as practicable.

The original scheme now has to be reassessed against

new standards of traffic forecasting which the department has introduced. It was recently announced that obtaining and processing this further information is unlikely to be completed before the end of the year.

A second serious problem may be the need to fight a proposal put forward in the Strategic Plan for the North-west for the development of a corridor of new housing and industry along a line running from the southern outskirts of Stockport towards Macclesfield town.

Colonel Bootland believes it is essential that the new borough should maintain its Green Belt insulation against the contributions of Greater Manchester to the north and the Potteries to the south. "We do not intend to become the eleventh metropolitan district of Greater Manchester", he declares.

The new borough is the third largest non-metropolitan district in the country and is 85 per cent rural in character. One of its claims is that it probably contains more great houses than any other administrative district in England.

So special care must be taken in its development and Colonel Bootland's watchword for this is "style". He feels that it is best suited to absorb techno-commercial types of industry rather than heavy manufacturing. The Imperial Chemicals Industry headquarters and research station tucked away in the

woods at Alderley Park is a typical example of the sort of employer the borough would like more of.

A recent project by Barclays Bank also exemplifies the suitability of this sort of development. The bank has moved some of its central service departments from the City of London to a converted country mansion near Knutsford. At first London staff were reluctant to move to what they envisaged as an area entirely covered by mill chimneys and smog. The bank then ran day excursions by train and coach so that staff members and their wives could see what the area was really like. Subsequently there was no problem in persuading enough of them to move.

The local government reorganisation has inevitably brought with it rating problems, some of the old and affluent rural areas facing high increases during the levelling-up period. In the old Disley Rural District Council area in the north-east corner and fringing on to the Derbyshire moors a referendum was held recently on whether it should be moved out of the new borough and the county of Cheshire, and put into Stockport, now one of the Greater Manchester boroughs.

The vote went against the proposal but rumblings of discontent about rates seem inevitable for some time, even from Wilmslow, which was so anxious to stay out of Greater Manchester.

John Chartres

Low rate of unemployment after mill town diversified its industries

Harry Hayes

Macclesfield industrially is a fairly fortunate borough for, even with the recent redundancies and short-time working in textiles and light engineering, the average rate of unemployment is low compared with the rest of the north-west and the national average.

At one time the town was dominated by textiles, with Macclesfield silk weavers producing the world-famous Royal Navy straws for sailors' caps at the industry's reputation for quality. But later, with the Japanese and Italian competition, recession followed and the town was forced to diversify. Firms with

household names fared well in the trade closed down while other industries were attracted.

The big breakthrough came in the late 1950s when, through the foresight and pressure of the town clerk, Mr. Walter Isaac, who has since retired, the council was persuaded to buy about 120 acres for an industrial estate at Hurdisfield from the Brocklehurst family, the oldest remaining silk firm in the town. Coincidentally, negotiations were successfully concluded by ICI and Geigy to build large scale complexes for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and the first was built in 1961.

Now all available sites have been sold or leased and new national names to local industry, apart from ICI and Geigy, include Sisis (sports ground cultivator equipment), Johnsons of Henden (photographic equipment), the Machine Tool Research Association (location of national laboratories), and other smaller firms, including those manufacturing and silk spinning. As the concentration of textiles continued other industries came to take their place and, in addition to the industrial estate, some of the vacant mills were occupied.

Handloom weaving, which was a specialist and once thriving home industry on a commission basis, the machines being installed in the garrets of specially constructed three-storey houses,

also gradually declined and there are now no garret looms in action. In fact, there are only seven of these highly skilled pure silk handloom weavers surviving in the town, and they are all employed by one firm, Cartwright & Sheldon, engaged on weaving principally for the exclusive tie trade.

There is also a limited demand for the powerloom pure silk cloth, woven by a handful of firms, including Brocklehurst Fabrics, a successor to J. & T. Brocklehurst, one of the first silk firms in the town in the early eighteenth century, for the high-class fashion and tie trade and other specialities. Trade in speciality

hosiery, a busy engaging number of small firms, is developing considerably. The dyeing and narrow fabric sections of textiles have also slumped dramatically. Now there is only one independent dyeing firm, John Abraham Bro, and Brocklehurst Fabrics and the narrow fabric firm of Berisford's have their own dyeing plants. The throwing section has also suffered and is now represented by comparatively small though well-known firms.

One small section of Macclesfield industry that has remained reasonably stable has been paper and board conversion. H. & L. Slater, a subsidiary of Associated Paper, is expanding by building a new factory at Poynton, a few miles

out of town, but still within the new borough.

Macclesfield's decision to diversify has certainly paid off. The introduction of pharmaceuticals, in particular, has been a boon for the prosperity of the town and also female labour, which has been mostly affected. Plastics, too, have been developed and the Frido balls and Sasha dolls and other industrial components are being made in the town.

The growth of the Scragg textile machinery empire has also been a significant factor in the town's industrial development. At full production, with most of its orders for export gaining a number of Queen's Awards, it absorbs all the skilled and semi-skilled engineers avail-

able. Another firm that has made considerable progress, although only in the comparatively small category, is F.M.K. specialist spring manufacturers. The company, which exports to most countries, has gained the Queen's Award and also the Small Manufacturers' Award for exports.

ICI Pharmaceuticals has also gained the Queen's Award on numerous occasions for its export record. As Macclesfield in past years has relied mostly on female labour for its textile processes, hundreds of men have had to find heavy industrial employment elsewhere, and Rolls-Royce at Crewe, Ferodo at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Simon Carves at Stockport, and Hawker Siddeley at

Woodford aerodrome near by have snapped them up.

Efforts are now being made to attract firms which make labour potential, to provide a more general compact labour force for any eventual need.

One important reason why new industries have been attracted to Macclesfield is that it is a convenient centre for the whole country with good road, rail and air links. Fast trains to and from London take two and a quarter hours, and with Manchester airport at Ringway a mere 10 miles away, it is convenient for business executives. In fact, one city businessman commutes to London daily as he and his family prefer Cheshire as a home base.

Road links with the main industrial centres of Britain are also very convenient—the M6, for both north and south, is only 10 miles away, while the M1 is about 35 miles distant.

The new Macclesfield Borough Council is alive to the potentiality of the district for light industry and is making every endeavour to secure another industrial estate. There are constant inquiries for sites, for it is well equipped in every other respect to cope with them. In addition, the area is a most attractive and healthy one in which to reside, with the Peak District National Park only a couple of miles to the east, and the rolling Cheshire plain to the west.

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Most notable buildings are churches

by Patrick O'Leary

Residents of this green and prosperous part of Cheshire do not like to hear it described as stockbroker belt. "It is more a boffin belt," a Macclesfield council official said, referring to local research centres. "We also have a lot of craftsmen of the old school."

Three-quarters of families own their homes. Of the council houses between 2,000 and 3,000 were built to take overspill population from Manchester.

Terrace houses in Macclesfield may fetch as little as £5,000. Elsewhere, such advertisements as these are common: "Architect-designed residence in half an acre at Alderley Edge, £39,500. Prestbury, £66,000, outstanding spacious detached residence."

The area's popularity with retired people and commuters means that most old homes capable of restoration have been preserved—from thatched cottages to timber-frame mansions of typical Cheshire black and white design. Mock Tudor vies with the real thing, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish neo-Georgian from eighteenth-century originals. Revivalist fervour has even spread to a row of Georgian bay-windowed bungalows under construction in one country lane.

At Oulton, to the west of the district, an agent sought inquiries for "splendid Georgian country house with three paddocks". This reinforced the remarks of a council official: "The horse population is getting as big as that of dogs. Many small holdings have been bought by families who just want to

graze the daughter's pony". Although not yet formally approved, the district's northern region has been designated green belt land. Because of the district there are also restrictions on developments likely to interfere with its equipment.

Outstanding in the landscape is the sandstone ridge from which Alderley Edge takes its name, jutting out into the Cheshire Plain. There are other hills, and several were beacons in Elizabethan days. Woodlands screen the extent to which housing development has occurred.

Parts of Macclesfield and nearly a dozen other towns and villages are now conservation areas. Knutsford is at the top of Cheshire County Council's list.

The main street of this largely Georgian town is dominated by an Italianate tower which would be vetoed out of hand if planning permission were sought to erect it today. It dates from about 1900, a memorial to Mrs Gaskell, who portrayed Knutsford in *Cranford*.

Other prominent features of the town are the Sessions House, completed in 1818, and the mock Gothic town hall. This has been skilfully converted to a furniture shop and is now a town hall paying rates instead of spending them.

Macclesfield is at present credited with only 12 buildings of special interest. But more are expected to be listed for preservation when a new survey begins later this year. The planning department will have the help of the town's civic society in this task.

Dr John Clandillon is chairman of the society

which has encouraged the formation of similar bodies in other towns. He said that, apart from listing individual buildings, it was intended to indicate groups of premises worth saving.

He hoped something could be done with the barracks in the town. These are victims of Britain's accelerating farewell to arms, and even the Victorian territorial drill hall became redundant with the failure of the latest recruiting drive.

Churches are the town's most notable buildings; less orthodox treasures are the cast-iron and glass front on the mid-nineteenth century furniture showroom of Arighi Bianchi, and the 1922 mini-tower of the Majestic Cinema.

What gives Macclesfield its character is not the few prominent buildings, but the terraces of houses, mostly built in a burst of expansion between 1800 and 1850. These have taken on new awareness of their potential as solid homes, and partly through government grants for modernisation.

The town escaped the post-war passion for demolition and redevelopment. It still has rows of modest but real Georgian houses characterised by pillared doorways topped by fanlights. Rarer are the old three-storeyed weavers' houses, with multi-windowed garrets in which looms were worked. Mercifully, most recent developments in central Macclesfield, like the Grosvenor Precinct of shops and Stuart House, of council offices, are either well hidden, or in scale with surrounding buildings. Drinkers will not quickly forgive the National

Westminster Bank for replacing the old Angel with an aggressive modern office block opposite the admittedly second-rate Pegasus town hall.

However, the bank does valiant work in preserving a rare half-timbered black and white building in the charming village of Prestbury, to the north of Macclesfield. This building, which was originally a priest's house, must be damnable inconvenient for conducting the business of Mammam.

Cheshire County Council says of Prestbury: "The historic village consists almost entirely of listed vernacular buildings." Do not let this deter you from visiting a very pretty place.

When Samuel Greg established a cotton mill at Styal, to the north of the district, in 1784, it is unlikely he expected to be remembered by twentieth-century conservationists. His mill and the cottages of his workers are now the centre of a country park, and the buildings are being restored by the National Trust. Bollington, north-east of Macclesfield, is another mill village whose buildings have been cleaned up.

Somewhere the industrial revolution seems to have passed by is Capesthorpe, south of Macclesfield. It is Old and New Halls—the latter was begun in 1707—and other fine buildings are enhanced by the pools in which they are reflected.

Water is a recurring feature of the area. The Macclesfield Canal and the Bollin river decorate many a view. On a wider canvas, Rochdale Mere, the north of Knutsford, covers 115 acres, and is about 100 ft deep.

'Close relationship between parents and schools'

by Kate Hutchins

Mr Donald Camplough, the county council district education officer for Macclesfield, believes that education should involve the entire community, not just children at school. "The day of the watertight compartments has gone," he says. "Schools have ceased to be four walls where children are kept all day and then sent home to a place one knows nothing about. It is an alternative home where the child lives and loves during the day, and if he is to be really understood we must have some idea of the kind of life he lives when not at school."

He believes that the answer to problems such as truancy, vandalism and the state of hopelessness that makes older pupils apparently unable to respond to what school offers is more likely to be found outside the school than in it.

"We encourage the closest possible relationship between parent and school, beginning with our contacts with pre-school nursery groups, and continuing throughout the child's school life. Our pupils are part of families, some of whom have more than their fair share of difficulties, and who are probably being helped by the social services, the health authority, the probation service, the police liaison service. We look at each child individually and try to work with the other services to give the kind of help that is really needed."

To that end he is trying to provide a social work support team for each secondary school in his area, in which teacher counsellors will work with the head of the school to tackle the human problems which underlie the seemingly irrational behaviour of the children.

Mr Camplough's office in Remenham, Wilmslow (in fact, from the former county planning department) is well situated to administer his area, the biggest in size, though not in population, in Cheshire. Stretching from Macclesfield in the east almost to the Staffordshire border in the south and to Warrington in the west, it is a mixed territory.

It includes schools of all types and sizes, from tiny village schools with fewer than 50 children (Chelford has only 25, Bosley 35, Arley 36 and Over Alderley 37) to modern comprehensive and secondary schools, of which the biggest is Central Park, Macclesfield, with 1,300. It contains 80 primary schools, of which 18 were built before 1903. Plans are ready for the replacement of the 18, but they have been halted by cuts in expenditure.

The same situation occurs in going mixed comprehensive in the 11 to 18 age group. So far there are only two mixed comprehensives, at Knutsford and Poynton, with a third, the All Hallows Catholic High School, Macclesfield, to be opened in September. There is also a mixed secondary school in Macclesfield, but elsewhere there are selective boys' and girls' grammar schools (at Wilmslow and Macclesfield) and boys' and girls' secondary modern schools, also in Macclesfield town.

Cheshire has built some of the country's finest primary schools in the past few years, so good that three years ago an international conference on primary schools was held at the Crewe College of Higher Education. A second conference will be held there this year, and Mr Camplough is pleased that the delegates will visit at least one primary school in his district—the Church of England school at Prestbury. They may also visit Lostock Hall, Berton, near Knutsford, an infant school which opened this spring and is considered to be among the best in Britain.

The school-parent-community relationship is being fostered by the incorporation of community facilities into new schools. The results are already appearing at Knutsford, where adult education, youth activities and a sports complex draw almost everybody into the mixed comprehensive, and in Poynton's new comprehensive school. Mr Camplough gives much of the credit for this to Mr Alec Collins, the amenities and recreational officer of the new Macclesfield district, but the idea owes more than a little to his own enthusiastic backing.

There is a distinct echo of Mr Camplough's community thinking in the views of Mr Harold Holloway, housing manager for Macclesfield district. "Although much of what my department has done since we started work at the time of the reorganisation has been to carry out what I would call inherited programmes set down by former authorities, we have been able to improve housing management practices," he says. "We believe in keeping in contact with tenants and in visiting appli-

cants for houses and flats. People don't just want a dwelling, they want a place that is right for their personal needs. We have provided of late years, and this year, a smaller number of vacant houses. Up to the same number next year we hope to build about 24 houses. In addition, the housing associations, about eight schemes either approved or in the pipeline. If the funds the housing association have the right to use the association funds we get half the money. We are acquiring all the time and we have a clearance programme designed to demolish 1,000 houses in seven years. It may be that the houses now set for clearance will be proved instead. It's pity that reorganisation has not improved the housing situation. We have been halted."

"Our major problem is to provide smaller houses—not so much for old but for single workers, who are unmarried, or widowed. We are in terms of small bungalows, not higher than seven storeys built town centres for council housing to work."

He is also interested in houses for the handi-capped, but houses built the normal common have seen a scheme in progress that seemed fairly good and we have been in touch with an association which is in homes for handicapped people. But we have talked scheme yet."

means that we have a smaller number of vacant houses. Up to the same number next year we hope to build about 24 houses. In addition, the housing associations, about eight schemes either approved or in the pipeline. If the funds the housing association have the right to use the association funds we get half the money. We are acquiring all the time and we have a clearance programme designed to demolish 1,000 houses in seven years. It may be that the houses now set for clearance will be proved instead. It's pity that reorganisation has not improved the housing situation. We have been halted."

"Our major problem is to provide smaller houses—not so much for old but for single workers, who are unmarried, or widowed. We are in terms of small bungalows, not higher than seven storeys built town centres for council housing to work."

He is also interested in houses for the handi-capped, but houses built the normal common have seen a scheme in progress that seemed fairly good and we have been in touch with an association which is in homes for handicapped people. But we have talked scheme yet."

Electrified express and commuter trains provide links with employment centres

A glance at the map shows an impressive network of roads serving the new authority's communities. On the west is the M6, which intersects the M56 to the north-west; north-east the A6 makes a brief appearance in the territory.

The A34 runs through Wilmslow on its way from Birmingham to Manchester, while Macclesfield is the meeting place for the A52 and A537. Even ancient Watling Street serves what was formerly Bucklow rural district.

It is when some of these roads reach the towns that drivers realise their

deficiencies. The main north-south road through Macclesfield includes Mill Street, which narrows at one point to 12 ft. A east-west junction is made worse by the fact that Hurdfield industrial estate is one side of the town, while residential development has taken place on the other.

This route is also used by lorries carrying material from quarries in the Pennines. Road haulage firms located in the area generate further heavy traffic.

Additional obstacles are the billy layout of the town, and a railway line and the Bollin River running through

it. Mr Henry Smith, chief planning officer of the new authority, said: "We need internal feeder roads. With-out those we do not get the benefit of the main highways."

Wilmslow, to the north, has been pressing for an improved spine road to carry life insurance traffic. Lack of one has halted office development in the town, because existing roads could not absorb the extra people who would travel to work.

Many proposals, spanning many years, have been put forward for easing Macclesfield's troubles. The likeliest solution is an inner relief

road, which would provide a three-mile by-pass to the east of the worst bottlenecks of the A523. With a dual carriageway, it would run over part of a branch railway line closed in 1969, and also use a former goods yard and disused gasworks.

Nobody has gone so far as to say such a road will be built. But the Government has told Cheshire County Council and Macclesfield Borough Council that a public inquiry into the proposal will proceed as soon as practicable.

Their pleasure at this information was diluted by the cautious qualification:

"Changes have taken place in the Department of the Environment's traffic forecasting, design capacities for roads, and roundabout designs. The scheme has now to be reassessed against the new standards and up-to-date traffic information is needed to do this. Obtaining and processing the further information is likely to be completed before the end of the year."

But the delay is not unwelcome to the town's civic society, which believes the proposed road would be out of scale for Macclesfield and make life unpleasant for tenants of a housing estate

close to its route. Members have asked the Ministry to consider a ring road to by-pass the town entirely.

One councillor has forecast gloomily that it will be at least five years before there is any real progress on the inner relief road. He advocates further work on Churchill Way, a less ambitious north-south route on the west of the town.

By comparison, rail services provide a happier picture. Two main lines run through the district, and Macclesfield has an electrified express link with London; most of the larger communities have commuter

trains to Manchester and other employment centres. Development of what was then Chorley, but is now Alderley Edge, began with the opening of the railway between Crewe and Manchester in 1839. In the golden age of suburbia, people already living in the area were offered concessionary rail tickets, while new built areas were given to newcomers willing to take long-term leases.

Express coaches and local and national bus companies also serve the area. The complaint most frequently heard, both from bus and train travellers, is a familiar one wherever a major city acts as a magnet—services to and from Manchester are much better than those across country. Round its outskirts, some firms provide coaches to pick up their own workpeople.

Kingway airport is on the border of the Macclesfield district, and will enter into its more fully when a second runway is built. This will be useful for people who use it but is not a popular idea with those who merely live near by.

A more ancient form of transport, Macclesfield Canal, is likely to receive special attention soon. Un-

happily, the role it was opened in carry coal, and almost at an end, proposed to give usual distinction declared a conservancy and to provide centres for recreation. This narrow runs for 14 miles over 500 ft above sea level, and offers some views, not least in the district, of products.



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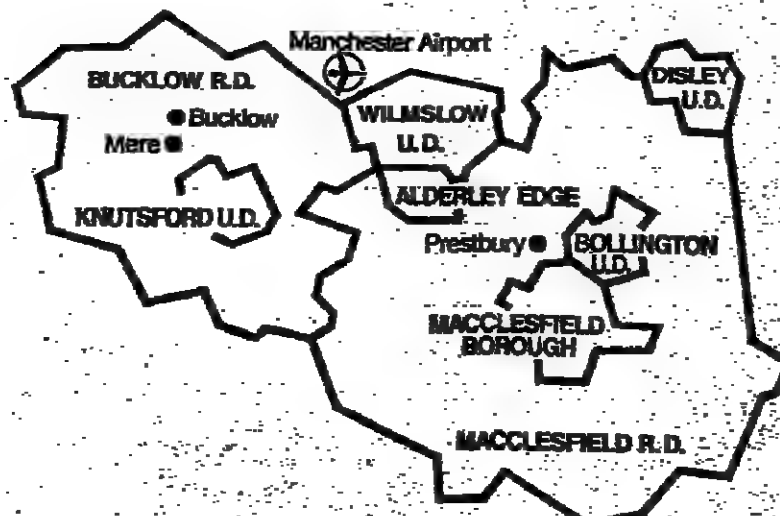
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Cheshire village. Growth has not been to everyone's taste, but it is still a very pleasant residential area, within five minutes' walk of open country. But there are a lot of hard-working people living here."

The mayor said he was a strong advocate of a radical change in the financing of local government. "Local authorities are poorly represented in Parliament, with practically no voice in the Commons or Lords," he went on. "I have advocated some representation in the Lords, perhaps the mayors or Lord mayors of important boroughs."

After the victorious battle of Wilmslow, it is interesting to consider the case of Disley. This small community in the north-east corner of Macclesfield District Council, recently held a referendum which favoured staying in Cheshire.

P. O'Y

A central logo for **JONES HOMES** is surrounded by arrows pointing to various locations: Didsbury, Wilmslow, Stalybridge, Disley, Poynton, Prestbury, Macclesfield, Congleton, Aisager, and Alderley Edge.

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P. O.T.

want to go to the swimming pool while mother goes to a flower arranging class and father to a car maintenance course. Afterwards they can all meet for a coffee or a snack before they go home."

The other centre is at Poynton, where there is a sports centre, a big sports hall, squash courts and sauna bath. It is hoped to add a swimming pool.

Macclesfield seems less well provided for than the towns it has incorporated. Its town council has about 200 people, a third of whom in the past is looked to Man-

"The town is really the natural place for a sub-regional centre, but it simply hasn't got the facilities. One of our main tasks is to remedy the situation, and it is a desperate case that we have to grapple with. It is the worst possible financial climate. There is a strong case to be made for a leisure and arts centre here, but now it can be done only as a phased programme, adding as time goes on and money becomes available."

exceptionally beautiful garden, too. I think that rising petrol prices and other increases in the cost of motoring and living generally will make motorists less inclined to go all the way to the Lake District or the Welsh coast, and more likely at weekends to make for lovely centres like Redersmere or Teggnose, where we have provided excellent picnic spots.

Capesthorpe Hall, one of several historically interesting homes in the area.



Imperial Chemical Industries Limited,
Pharmaceuticals Division,
Alderley House, Alderley Park,
Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 4TE.

Why can't the people have what they want instead of what they get?

Bernard Levin

Post referendum omne animal triste est. Our representative hero today ought to be Mr Colin Sterling, who was sacked for going to work with a hangover, though the analogy breaks down ominously at the fact that an Industrial Tribunal ruled his dismissal unfair; no such judicial solace is available to us, and we had better start getting used to the fact that our European partners, to say nothing of the rest of the world, will no longer be willing to make allowances for our state of national uncertainty. Mr Enoch Powell, giving his familiar impersonation of the General Will, has made it clear that since the people did not know what they were doing it is not necessary for him to accept their decision, and Mr Clive Jenkins's spivvy whine has been heard announcing that the result was rigged by the CIA, but they may safely be left to pick the little green wickerwork bicycles off each other's hats; the rest of us have to draw real conclusions from real events, and having drawn them devise means for acting upon them.

For all the lessons taught by the referendum campaign and its result, the one that is most important to promulgate concerns the demonstration that those who claim most loudly to speak for the Labour Party and the trades union movement have the least title to do so. The farcical Labour Party Conference "decided" the absurdity of the party's "National Executive Committee", the impermanence of the block "vote"—all these can now be seen clearly for what they are: grotesque denials of democracy, carried out in democracy's name, and the Prime Minister was a man who cared for anything but his own political skin he would have been saying as much as the votes piled up; as it

was, the only Labour figure I heard saying anything like it was Mrs Williams. Yet the detailed results admit of no other interpretation; Labour voters and trades union members everywhere rejected the call of Labour's left.

Now the left, with a few exceptions, has never been under the illusion that its claims were true; you would have to be as silly as Mr Norman Atkinson to seriously believe that there is a majority among Labour voters, or anything near a majority, for the programme of the left. Patient planning, skilful organization and two inestimably valuable strokes of luck—the political cowardice of Mr Wilson and the foolish ambition of such men as Mr Crosland and Mr Healey—have nevertheless enabled the left to make all the noise, most of the running, and a great deal of the policy. In the very same sentences as that in which he magnanimously agreed to accept the people's verdict, the absurd Mr. Ron Hayward insisted that the Government must now press ahead with its full programme, and not a voice was raised—not even Mrs Williams's—to point out that Mr Hayward speaks only for a ludicrously unrepresentative little gang who could not win with the policies they espouse, win more than a derisory number of votes among the electorate at large, were it not for the fact that they ride on the backs of the rest of the party. As for those union leaders who bandy millions of votes with an air of having a right to do so, it did not need the referendum to establish the spuriousness of their

claim, but the referendum has gone further and demonstrated it.

Suppose the referendum used element in our democracy (and incidentally I see no good reason why it should not be, provided the Constitution is properly amended to accommodate it, instead of having it simply stuck onto the outside), and suppose the electorate on such questions as the present Government's plans for further nationalization, or their refusal to institute an incomes policy, or the use of public money to enable bankrupt industrial enterprises to continue with exactly the same policies as those which brought them to bankruptcy, or the Clay Cross Indemnity Bill, or the Concordo, or the participation in Government, in any capacity whatever, of Mr Benn and Mr Foot, or the provisions of the Industry Bill which give power to trades union bosses but carefully preclude the workers in a firm from having any say in its affairs, or postal ballots for the election of trades union officials: suppose all that, and then say how many of the Government's policies in these fields would be endorsed by more than a small proportion even of Labour voters, let alone the country as a whole.

Of that list, I would wager: none. Yet the doctrine of the "mandate" coupled with the even more dubious cry of "It's in the Manifesto" means that because of our crazy electoral system we have to put up with such

policies, engineered as they are by a minority of a minority of a minority. As I say, the left knows how unrepresentative it is; nothing could have better exposed its fear that the left might be blown than the uproar which followed (or, to be precise, preceded) Mr Prentice's recent speech in which he deprecated the sham political battle and called for all men of good will to support policies which the people actually want. If that point were to be put to the vote in a referendum, Sir Philip Allen would need to provide the vote-counters with microscopes to enable them to find any support for the left's attitude to it.

Why cannot the people have what they want? That is the question we have to ask, insistently, and clamorously, in the wake of the referendum result. Why, in particular, cannot Labour voters and trades union members, have what they want? There is no lack of honest and moderate men and women among the chief figures of the Labour Party, and with the inevitable lack of leadership from Mr Wilson, who will concentrate as usual on his political wheeler-dealing, it is up to them to provide the voice and the inspiration that is needed. Step by step, the moderates have been driven back in the past few years; in particular, Mr Roy Jenkins, leader-presumptive of the moderate forces, has seen his effectiveness and his potential power eroded, as he has hesitated, again and again, to act or speak decisively. There is always a reason for moderation to avoid action, but longer they avoid it the more difficult

it is to fight in the end, let alone to win. And there will never be a better moment than the present. The referendum has demonstrated something that we have all long known, but could never prove: that the left has no widespread and genuine popular support.

Well, then: the representatives of the silent majority must break their own silence, not once but continually. They must now harry the left as the left has so long and so successfully harried them; they must speak up, not only in Cabinet and other political circles, but in public. Never mind talk of coalition; that will be brought about, as Mr Heath and others have said, by events rather than men. But the Labour moderates must at the very least insist on the Prentice argument, that the Government, in the economic crisis we face, has to seek the widest measure of political support, now that it is clear to all that the narrow base from which it has so often operated is not only inadequate but seen to be inadequate. It was lamentable that when Mr Prentice made his speech he was not at once publicly supported by the principal moderates and indeed by the Labour leadership; now that the people have, by their vote, made clear that they reject the very group whose policies he was attacking, it will be inexcusable if the other moderates do not say his theme, every day and in every way, before Party, Government, Parliament and people. Again and again, when the time for action has come, the word has gone out that the time is not yet opportune. Well, it is now.

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The overwhelming case for scrapping the Land Bill

While the political thunder and lightning have crashed around (or been generated by) Mr Wedgwood Benn and his Department of Industry, wonder whether that has not distracted too much attention from what is going on in another Ministry, Mr Crosland's Department of the Environment.

Admittedly, Mr Bernard Levin has not altogether neglected Mr Crosland and Mr Sam Silkin's Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill in the columns of *The Times*. But I am not sure that the public have quite grasped the extent to which the combination of dogma and the public expenditure situation have led the Government's housing policy towards collapse. And I am quite sure that the fullness and detail of the bill are not as well understood.

It was optimistic, I thought, of Mr Levin to argue that Mr Crosland might actually vote against his own Clay Cross Bill (though it is not too late for him to improve it radically); but there is no good reason why he should not allow the Community Land Bill to pass. He would no doubt have trouble with Mr John Silkin (who habitually refers to it as "my Bill" and regards its passage as a *fait accompli*). But he could surely rely on the Reaction to his bill for the only support he could be expected to have. The Bill's short-term public expenditure implications (they would have to provide the still unspecified sums of money needed to finance the initial stages).

ment by ministers as to exactly is needed. But local authorities the policy down exactly what be done with every acre of land lies in the of the whole gamut of towns at their best, an can seriously look at the by local authorities across country and then argue they should be given enormously extended role.

Of course, they are insensitive, any more than vate builders are all to have by and large the system of planning controls a reasonable balance between the creative and those who want to buy the aesthetic and social of those who give a hold planning permits. Perhaps the most able of all the object the Bill is the objectioning local authorities position of being boot lopers and planning men: who can say of profit from ment will not overrid considerations? Conversely in other a risk may be that local magnt will look at drive to being forward development.

The need to restore community a share of it which can result fring permission was by the last Coe Government—but simply enough done tax. Arguably, the le been set too high. (development has been doleful, made very worse by the prospect of a new Bill, the Bill's prospects are dim. And it is some share of the from that tax should local authorities (the in such a way as to planning functions. well be when local government is a recent.

There is a host objections. The Bill a recent Dobry reportt ing procedures, larg event, it is being sent to industry. A may wish to invest by on their own land, on that they have to sell land to local authorit value and buy it another, very much level.

Discouraging the landowner

It will do absolutely to provide cheaper to the owner-occupier. I courage in-filling—in liable to discourage a landowners, small from bringing forward development. It offer able possibilities for c in that visually ever development land w cated through local ment. It is causing r among pension fun bount to seven rel between local govern the public. It is base much on delegated l which can never be controlled by Parlian proposed land acquis management schemes forably selective. A viduals for compen chase and compens tytical.

The inescapable i the Community Lan that the more it is the more the object mount. At a time w and more people be we need agreed so some of our penan lens, the case for this Bill and getting the essentials of ru country is overwh

Timothy

(The author is Co spokesman on the ment)

China can make it, and everything in the stores proves it

First of a three-part series on China today.

You file into the sparsely furnished room. The Mao portrait is prominent on the centre of the wall. At the far end Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin look oddly alien (and since a thick beard is the simplest way of showing that a character is ugly, the Chinese seem to like hairiness, one wonders what impression these very hairy forefathers create on those less resolute politically). The mug of tea with lids are constantly refreshed.

The vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee introduces himself and his colleagues. The interpreters go into action and list their British guests: the paper that guards the paper that reflects the paper that observes; one idly translates and arrives back at *The Guardian*, *Daily Mirror*, *The Observer* and so on; only *The Times* enjoys a well-known three-character syllabic phonetic rendering.

The vice-chairman then says his piece, halting at well-marked points for the translator. He has done this many, many times before. Before the liberation, after the liberation, before the cultural revolution, after the cultural revolution; thanks to the leadership of Chairman Mao; thanks to our criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius; thanks to our struggle against the bourgeois line; style is exactly the same as 15 years ago, 20 years ago, 25 years ago; only the line comes in new slogans.

But always it has been the guidance of the Chairman, the great helmsman whose touch on the tiller gets so ready a response from so many hundreds of millions. Whether a commune or a factory, a teacher's training college or an embroidery institute, the introduction and the question time are always the same. This is how the visitor learns about China.

Perhaps an impression of China in 1975 should not start by analyzing this jargon. A longer perspective might make more sense. Is there some impression that goes for its standpoint farther back than the cultural revolution, or the great leap, further even than liberation and for good mea sure, the era of Chiang Kai-shek too. The impression is that China has now gained a



As life gets better in the communes, peasants rush to put money into a credit cooperative.

new confidence. It is not a confidence that is moral or political, though the achievement is none the less that the government that has ruled since 1949. It is a confidence in China's capacity. The Chinese feel they have proved themselves.

For all Chinese who grew up in the first half of this century the prefix yang (foreign) was attached to a vast number of objects, many of them in daily use. Yang this and yang that was a constant reminder that these were objects imported from abroad or objects made by foreign firms in factories they had set up in China. They all served to remind Chinese who bought them that theirs was a country far behind in its manufactures, unable to make even the everyday things of the west. "Why we even used to call matches yang huo" (foreign fire) said a Chinese, recalling with a momentary flicker of shame the inferiority of the past.

That past has gone. Travelling round China in 1975 one finds no trace any longer of that era. To borrow a slogan: "China can make it. Go into the standard department store in every commune and everything on display has been made in China. So it was 15 years ago but now the goods are far more plentiful and of better quality. Go into the Number one department store in Shanghai's Nanking Road and you may wander through five floors of goods, none of them imported. More still can be found in the new building that houses the Canton trade fair. You will not have seen in your travels the vast earth moving machines standing like tame elephants in the courtyard; they may not be in quantity production or be found on more than a handful of construction sites in the whole country. But they are being made in China.

The impression of confidence is not a judgment on

China's economic progress so much as on the burial of a sense of inferiority. The pride with which the chief engineer of the Kiangnan dockyard in Shanghai told us that the 21,000-ton ship we were inspecting was made entirely in China, including the engine, the radar and the marine navigator, was not flaunted, but it did speak much for the confidence. For a younger generation of Chinese this confidence is normal; for those old enough to look back to the era of foreign-made goods the new China has satisfied one of their aspirations. To begin with this point is to begin with one of the national themes of China's twentieth-century revolution.

And if one asks oneself, as any visitor to China must, if this government retains the support of the Chinese people the answer is: on the whole, yes. On the whole, because there have been some trying passages in these 25 years and

all of them have left some residue of discontent, some feelings of injustice; just how much and how widespread one has little means of knowing. But, because it is these basic demands of all Chinese people as expressed throughout this century that are being satisfied.

The peasant of course is less aware of China's international reputation and less concerned with China's strength. Despite the current "tide" for doing away with material incentives, what the peasants of the first half of the century longed for was peace and a decent standard of living. The peasant has, certainly they had it in the fifties, though it was swamped in the sixties by campaigns—culminating in the rough periods of the cultural revolution. Since then political struggle has not restored the old calm but at least it is no longer disturbing the peace. The peasant who cares nothing for the slogans that are blared

out at him can afford to ignore them while marching in step.

How decent is the standard of living? There are about 75,000 communes in China. Some of them are set apart for visits by foreign delegations. Comparing notes over the years with others in the China business I would estimate the number at 100 or 150, at the outside 200. This does not mean that those the foreigners see are exceptional and totally unrepresentative; they are usually ones near big towns to which cars can easily drive. But allowing for much unseen poverty in parts of China that are never visited, an average monthly income for a family might run from about £3 in the poorest to over £20 in the better off communes.

They are, it should be recalled, collectively owned lands, the workers taking a share of the profits. One quoted its gross income for 1974 as 5,038 yuan divided up as follows: Expenditure ¥130m, distributed among members, ¥2,66m. Tax ¥260,000. To reserve ¥850,000. This worked out at an average income a family of ¥652 per but private plots and sideline occupation could add 15 per cent to 20 per cent more. Asked how much of the profits could be distributed the answer was 65 per cent but it sounded more of a guideline than a rigid rule.

One of 19,330 persons in this commune 11,567 were able-bodied earners. For the children—perhaps 4,000 of school age—there were 19 primary schools and one middle school. A figure of 97.5 per cent going through primary school was quoted, though no doubt in all China that 2.5 per cent not getting any education would be a good deal higher.

Even if these statistics are weighted to show progress rather than to expose truth the impression of China in 1975 is undoubtedly one of progress; badly needed are more barefoot doctors are bringing health to the villages and life is being lived as it had not been lived in most Chinese villages in the century before 1949.

Richard Harris

The Times Diary

Helping black teenagers to read

and that it's harder for black kids." In the same way she thinks she has been honest about the school's pregnancy. "I make no moral statement about pregnancy," she said. "I leave it deliberately open-ended. People are going to get pregnant no matter what you do. I hope it will stimulate discussion about what the girl should do. The important thing is that she goes back to her mother to discuss it and try to sort out what she should do. It will be resolved within the family."

In the book about the violent boy-based on one of her former pupils—the headmaster is shown as sympathetic to him, trying to find the reason for his anger. Mr. Bergman, however, finds this comparatively rare among teachers in real life. "The teachers do not try to find out what is troubling them. They treat the symptoms, not the causes. Children get angry and they don't know why, and sometimes this anger interferes with their ability to read."

"Teachers have come up to me very often and said: 'How do I begin to talk to these kids?' That's very odd. They come to me, a white American, and ask how to talk to West Indians."

solid stuff from the school library. "I don't think to have them reading about their home background is the best of all possible educational processes. But you have to start somewhere, and you may as well start where they are."

Mrs Bergman is now a part-time tutor with the Open University, working at home to look after her year-old child. She does not plan any further similar books.

"It was a freak that I did these," she said. "I only did it because it became important at the lack of suitable materials. Now the time has come for publishers to approach black teachers to write this sort of book."

John's boy

Two grim signs of the times have dogged the twentieth Cork Film Festival, which opened on Saturday. The first was a dunsmen strike which filled the city until yesterday with piles of rubbish, made gently aromatic by the heat wave. The second was the news that the Savoy Cinema, the Festival's centre and the largest cinema in Eire, had closed as a commercial cinema and was up for auction. Otherwise the festival is proceeding as intrepidly as ever, bibulously ending every morning at 3 a.m. at the beer

garden set up in the ground floor of the city hall.

Richard Lester, whose films comprise the festival retrospectives, popped in on his way to Spain, where he is shooting a film about Harry Fleishman, Tom Brown's chief villain. Festival glamour has been otherwise represented by Anne Seymour, once a James Bond foil, who embroilers coats in her spare time, and Patrick Wayne. Wayne is the second eldest son of John Wayne and an actor in what he describes as action piz for most of his life. At nine he had a speaking part in his father's classic *Rio Grande*. Since then he has acted in about one film a year, many of them with his father.

Stewed

Critical anti-Marketiers, dismayed at the referendum result, will be further disappointed by the failure of our Commonwealth brothers to get their own heads above water in the Commonwealth Institute yesterday. Instead of the menu of soups grapes which might have been expected, the institute provided a rich menu of food from seven countries with which no European chef could have hoped to compete.

The food fair marked the first day of Commonwealth Week which culminates on Friday when 1,000 school children sing Commonwealth songs in the galleries of the institute in Kensington. It was aimed at increasing school-leavers in the for an exhibit, the Festival's gastronomic and cultural traditions of the Commonwealth. Those who did not take to the delicious groundnuts, stew from Nigeria, the honeycomb

pancake from Sri Lanka or the edible mangoes to find solace in the Caribbean's plantain punch, containing rum to taste.

Anthony Oge, the institute's senior teacher, said cheerily: "We might not have suffered as a result of the referendum but as we have been taking such a close look recently at the Common Market the time now seems right for people to remind themselves of the Commonwealth."

Obfuscation from the Automobile Association in its announcement about the future of its magazine *Drive*. "For some time," it says, "the AA has wanted to give you *Drive* more frequently... and we're going to do just that... But from now on, regrettably, we must invite you to pay."

Close call

I expect they had finished mounting the Renaissance exhibition before the Queen opened the National Gallery's new £2,470,000 extension last night, but it must have been a close thing. Much work remained to be done at lunch time, when the press were invited.

Workingmen cheerfully finishing display cases, "I don't think that's the wrong way round, do you?" said one, as though he were hanging a picture at the Tate. "Had it been the Tate, the pair of shabby, dismembered shoes placed delicately beneath a portrait might have been mistaken for an exhibit." Priceless statues and objects were lying on the floor, some in end-of-the-world of wrapping. Three steps

century plates were in case whose lid was ported by a thin ply. "I'm terrified of a down," confided a girl. "I bet you're right."

Many of the labels had yet to be positioned and some were "poked through the glass frames." A second Roman statue was caught in her right arm above her left breast.

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WHY INDUSTRY WILL NOT INVEST

The Department of Industry's latest survey of manufacturing investment intentions, taken in April and May and published yesterday, "implies a steeply falling trend through 1975, at a rate not previously experienced". Specifically, it suggests that manufacturing investment will be 15 per cent lower this year, in real terms, than last year and that there will be no recovery in 1976.

The April-May survey is far from reliable as an indication of the final outcome, and the experience of very rapid inflation makes the interpretation of industry forecasts, which are supplied in current prices, particularly difficult. Nevertheless, it would be surprising if the direction of change indicated were wrong; and all the available impressionistic and anecdotal evidence corroborates the survey suggestion that investment is falling very fast indeed.

For a country which suffers chronically from slow growth, weak international competitiveness and strong pressures for the kind of increases in real earnings which only large gains in productivity can sustain, this cannot but be a serious matter. Some part of the decline is of course the cyclical counterpart of the present recession, aggravated to an unknown extent by the political uncertainties, until now, about Britain's relationship with the Common Market and by continuing misgivings about the government's economic and industrial policies.

But it is hard to doubt that there are deeper causes at work.

Mr Tony Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, went rather beyond the evidence, even as cited by himself, when he wrote in his widely reported paper on *A Ten Year Industrial Strategy for Britain*, submitted to a Labour Party Committee, that, if the trend of the past four years is continued, "we will have closed down 15 per cent of our entire manufacturing capacity and nearly 2 million industrial workers will have been made redundant between 1970 and 1980".

Even so, there can be no question about the gravity of an unprecedented decline in manufacturing investment, which only just regained in 1974 the level reached in 1970. The appetite in this country for a non-industrial society, in which low living is balanced by increased opportunities for high thinking and by enhanced appreciation of rustic amenities, does not yet extend far beyond a restricted circle of well-heeled intellectuals.

How, then, is this dangerous trend to be reversed? The wrong way is to try to gerrymander better figures by all manner of Governmental expedients. Whether inspired by the desire to preserve existing jobs or based in Civil Service schemes for regenerating industry, this kind of investment almost invariably turns out to be a misuse of resources. It contributes neither to the vigour of industry nor to the preservation of general employment beyond the period it takes for the unsustainability of such investment to become obvious.

The problem of industrial investment is not just to spend

money; it is to build the right plant for the right market in the right place at the right time. And the test of success is profitability.

The only generally reliable basis of investment decisions is therefore the entrepreneurial judgment of men who know that they must service the funds they are using and that they must earn a real return on the investment. Few businessmen at present have confidence that they can so justify even urgently needed investment, not only because of the recession, but more fundamentally because they fear that our politics and our economy are moving into a dirigiste phase in which industry will be sandwiched between militant pay demands and choking Government controls. For this reason conventional reflation, as tried in 1971-73, will again achieve no sustained recovery in investment.

Investment of the kind which creates permanent employment and prosperity will only revive when our present inflation has been conquered and when a new discipline and spirit has spread throughout the labour force and the politicians. This can only happen if the Chancellor steadfastly refuses to underwrite by inflationary public finance any continuation of excessive pay settlements. This must mean that the recession will continue, indeed become more severe, for another two years at least. During that period investment may suffer further; but at the end of the recession conditions would be restored in which the massive rise in spontaneous investment that is needed would develop.

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NOT THE END OF EUROPE'S AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

The decision by Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark to buy the American F 16 fighter rather than the French Mirage F1E gives the drive towards an integrated European aircraft industry a violent jolt, it does not shatter the plan completely, as has been suggested by some commentators. Europe has plenty left in the way of international aircraft projects, notably the multi-role combat aircraft (Britain, West Germany and Italy), the Alpha trainer/fighter (France and West Germany), the Jaguar fighter/trainer and three helicopter (Britain and France) on the military side, and the oncorde supersonic (Britain and France) and the A300 Airbus (France, West Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain) on the civil side.

The history of European aerospace collaboration stretches over nearly fifteen years and there are links at both government and industry levels which are strong enough to

survive an affair like that of the F 16. Other European projects are now on the move, including a family of airliners which will be bought by British Airways, Lufthansa and Air France.

Chapin among European governments, and particularly that of France, which stood to pick up an enormous aerospace order stretching over the next twenty years, is understandable, particularly as the Belgian choice of the American aircraft came at the very moment that Europe came closer together with the British vote to remain in the Common Market. But although prestige is offended, European technology and European defence will be improved as a result of the choice that was made. The F 16 embodies the very latest in American fighter aircraft research and development, having flown for the first time only in January of last year. The original Mirage F1 made its first flight as long ago as December, 1966. The saying in world aerospace is that all military aircraft are out of date

before they go into service, but the F 16 is less out of date than its unsuccessful European competitor.

Four of the Nato nations will now have one of the most up-to-date air weapons in the world, a trend which must be applauded in an organization which has always been painfully slow, for the sort of nationalistic reasons which threatened to split this latest fighter choice, to standardize its equipment. It is now up to the European politicians to obtain the best deal possible for their aircraft industries from the Americans as they begin to supply the fleet of F 16s. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and any other future purchasers on the continent of the United States fighter are in the strongest position to demand a share in its manufacture and in the advanced technology which goes with it. As a result, Europe will be better placed to win against the Americans the next fighter competition when the time comes to choose a successor to the F 16.

MULTINATIONAL ETHICS

The Northrup hearings before the American Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations are of particular interest to this side of the Atlantic partly because of the controversy surrounding the Nato contracts for a new fighter aircraft, partly because of the personal drama General Stehlin and partly because of the criticisms which have been expressed with increasing force in recent years of the methods sometimes employed by the multinationals. The hearings have certainly added weight to these criticisms. Everything that has been revealed is as culpable as it may seem. Agents have a legitimate action to perform and the public man may be the proper well as the improper purveyor of inducements. But when every allowance has been made the cure that has been presented far from savoury. It is not, however, particularly surprising.

That is not simply because at a time when the public has been told how murky the relationship can be between the United States Government and business. It is rather that this sort of thing is always liable to

occur in any industry where the decisions on particular contracts are so very large and very political. It is not a coincidence that the other industry where improper methods by major companies have been disclosed by this same subcommittee is the oil industry, where the same criteria apply. The problem is not confined to these two industries, but it is most often found in industries of this kind. It is certainly not confined to the United States. Indeed, these instances have come to light now because of the vigorous efforts made by the Americans to expose corruption. In the aftermath of Watergate there is a new sensitivity in the United States to the dangers. This very subcommittee bears witness to that; the new law on financing electoral campaigns is intended to reduce the influence of wealthy vested interests; and there have been various efforts to flush out the lobbyists.

It would be smug and superficial, therefore, to assume that all that needs to be done is to exhort the Americans to greater propriety. Where one is dealing with highly profitable forms of international trade that are customarily conducted along lines of

ruthless and by no means simple competition it would be unrealistic to suppose that an agreed code of behaviour could be laid down, or at any rate observed. That would be all the more impractical because of the difficulty of distinguishing with precision in this field between the innocent and the venal. There is a very wide grey area.

In these circumstances the best that one may reasonably hope for is a greater insistence upon open disclosure in as many countries as possible. That is not an ideal solution. It will not eliminate corruption from international trade. In so far as it has any effect it will tend to penalize the more virtuous. But if the recipient of a payment felt that he might be exposed at any time it might make some think twice before accepting. It might do something to help raise international standards. One should not suppose that the conduct of the Americans has been by any means unique. But they might well ask themselves whether they have been wise to adopt hard sell tactics, with such obvious political support, when in competition with another member of Nato and one whom they must wish to draw more closely into the alliance.

xx films and censorship

From Prebendary Chad Varah
You report that a former MP complained to the Commission of Enquiry into the film industry that a film to which the GLC had issued an X certificate, that the film was seized by the police, that it was grossly indecent on June 5, and that the ex-MP described the film as a "victory for the law". Had the opposite verdict been found, would that have been a defeat for the rule of law? You submit that the victory was for pornography. You quote an "expert" on pornography as "a delighted" at the verdict on a film, although she had not seen it, and the organizer of the film, "about thirty times throughout the country" (which have not been secured) in a similar category. What is at issue is the freedom of the film from censorship by self-appointed "censors". Those who believe that this freedom is God-given and that it is blasphemous and

un-Christian to try to legislate about the purely human decisions of adults, must fight for it, undeterred by the fact that the battleground is not always one they would have chosen.

They may themselves dislike some of the manifestations of liberty they have to defend, but because the price of liberty is eternal, and often tedious, vigilance against those who work tirelessly to undermine it, they must emulate Voltaire in defending the right to speak of those with whom they disagree. They must set their face like a flint and reply to the question of indecency should be defined for the rest of us by those whose sensibilities are easily offended.

You report the learned Judge as saying that the film "left nothing to the imagination". Successes are achieved by the imagination; the communication of facts does not leave the persons at the receiving end guessing. I have during the past 40 years had to try to help thousands of

people whose lives have been twisted or stunted by too much being left to their imagination concerning sex. I am confident that almost all who are effective in sexual counselling will agree that accurate information, even if in a form that may offend the prudish, is an urgent requirement of many adults.

It is ironic that the day before this report, you mentioned that when the only copy of Quintini's second book of Odes went down in a shipwreck, Savonarola said, "The Church can afford the loss". He was wrong. Neither Church nor State can afford the loss of Savonarola. As Quintini wrote:

"A little vice never did very much harm."

But Virtue has ruined many an innocent fellow. So Christian theologians put pride, which sets itself above what God has ordained, as the deadliest of the seven deadly sins.

Yours faithfully,
CHAD VARAH,
Beneficiaries International,
St Stephen Walkbrook,
39 Walkbrook, EC4A,
June 6.

Time for Poulson inquiry

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC,
Conservative MP for Hexham
Sir, As Secretary of State for the Environment during part of the relevant period I would like to add my support for the view that there is now a strong case for establishing a Tribunal of Inquiry under the 1921 Act to examine and report upon those aspects of the Poulson bankruptcy hearings which have not resulted in prosecution.

I myself thought it was important that the then Government should do nothing to inhibit police investigations and criminal prosecutions. Whether our original decision was right or wrong, I agree that now police investigations are drawing to a close the former objection to an inquiry no longer applies.

For the reasons set out in Mr Patrick Marlowe's article (May 30), and more particularly in the light of the letter from Mr Muir Hunter QC, published today (June 9), I believe that the public interest requires that further steps should be taken which cannot be dealt with by the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life which must of necessity be concerned primarily with such questions as whether future changes in law and procedure are necessary. Equally I feel that a quasi-judicial investigation of the kind now required, related as it is to past events, would not be a suitable initial task for any new agency which might be set up in the future, which should await the Royal Commission's report.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons,
June 9.

Taxing works of art

From Mr J. M. F. Baer
Sir, Mr Denis Mahon's article (June 9) on points which would arise from the application of the wealth tax to works of art, a course which seems to be favoured by the Minister, includes two upon which art dealers are professionally qualified to express an opinion.

First, Mr Mahon states that the Minister's under-rating of the effect of such a tax in accelerating sales overseas runs counter to informed opinion. May I add that I believe the Minister's under-rating of the effect of such a tax in accelerating sales overseas runs counter to informed opinion. May I add that I believe the Minister's under-rating of the effect of such a tax in accelerating sales overseas runs counter to informed opinion.

Secondly, Mr Mahon's grounds are sound for strongly criticising the totally inequitable proposal for conferring a statutory option on the State to purchase works of art at any tax assessment figure guessed at by the unfortunates. The fact that the new law has now come into effect means that the State will be able to acquire works of art at any tax assessment figure guessed at by the unfortunates. The fact that the new law has now come into effect means that the State will be able to acquire works of art at any tax assessment figure guessed at by the unfortunates.

Yours faithfully,
JACK M. F. BAER, Chairman,
Huxley Gallery Ltd,
4 Ryder Street,
St James's, SW1,
June 9.

Prison control units

From Professor Stan Cohen and Professor Laurie Taylor
Sir, On February 26 you published a letter from us welcoming the Home Office's announcement that the two control units in British prisons were to be closed down. This appeared to be the end of a six month campaign by penal reform groups and criminologists against these new and unjustified forms of deprivation and punishment.

At the same time we warned against complacency about the overall situation in our prisons and drew attention to the Home Office's total failure to defend or indeed explain its policies publicly. In any event it appeared that the response to penal criticism was half-hearted. Within a month the Home Office wrote to one of the reform groups: "Recent reports in the press are not altogether accurate: the Home Secretary has no plans to change the regime in the control unit at Wakefield prison. No prisoners are at present being considered for transfer to the unit, but the accommodation will continue to be available for use should the need arise." The need now has apparently arisen and the new law has come into effect that three prisoners have been in the special punishment block—the control unit—at Wakefield Prison since May 22. This news must be seen as a total inconsistency by the Home Office to public and professional criticism and a clear capitulation to the hard-line prison officers, who have continually resisted any token reforms from their administrators.

We call on the Home Secretary once again to end this totally unjustified experiment, which clearly violates the basic requirements for prison conditions laid down by the European Commission on Human Rights. We hope that the doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists who are lending their services to keep the control units going will realize just how they are abusing their professional ethics.

Yours faithfully,
STAN COHEN,
University of Essex,
LAURIE TAYLOR,
University of York,
June 6.

Weather contrasts

From the Reverend Dominic Devas
Sir, Newman in his diary for 1874 noted the following:

"June 9 dry and cold."

"June 10 pleasant cold and dark. June 17 wild wind: glass 58°."

"June 24 rain" (from *The Letters and Diaries of John Henry Newman*: vol. xvii).

Yours, etc,
DOMINIC DEVAS,
The Friary,
Bare Street,
Liverpool,
June 6.

Cooperation after the referendum

From Mr David Walder, Conservative MP for Chichester

Sir, For those who have always supported British membership of the EEC June 5, 1975, has turned out to be, in the parlance of Lieutenant Kojak, "a good day for the good guys".

However, it is easy to see how a few appearances of Mr Whitelaw and Mr Jenkins on the same platform, plus Mr Heath and Mr Thorpe supporting each other in the Oxford Union, added to a woolly generalization or two from Mr Pridmore, will give credence to the idea that some form of coalition should be possible between these "good guys".

Perhaps, therefore, it is timely to remember that we have only had an expensive and unnecessary referendum because the moderates in the Labour Party, those same "good guys", were as usual either unable or unwilling to resist the louder voices and greater determination of their own extremists. Now, no member of the Labour Cabinet, before the referendum, suggested either the need or the possibility of any form of coalition. Nor, as Mr Jenkins and Mr Benn settle down again round the Cabinet table, will any such suggestion now emerge.

Nevertheless, the decision will persist, among members and supporters of the Conservative Party, encouraged by a little shoulder-rubbing during the referendum campaign, that some form of cooperation is either possible or desirable. It is, of course, part of a bigger delusion, that Labour Right shades off almost imperceptibly into Conservative Left. It is a delusion which affects some Conservatives, some Liberals and many political journalists and a lot of people who describe themselves as "moderate" or "uncommitted" or, begging the question somewhat, as "reasonable men".

Significantly, however, it is not a delusion shared by any member of the Labour Party. Nevertheless, there are already siren voices in and out of Parliament singing songs of cooperation in a crisis, and in praise of proportional representation which is apparently device alleged to guarantee the effortless supremacy of the "good guys".

Conservatives at least, before they subscribe to the myth of "good guys cooperation" should ask themselves just one question. If it ever came about, which party would be asked, and expected, to sacrifice its ideals and beliefs and most of its policies? I am, etc.

DAVID WALDER,
House of Commons,
June 6.

From Mr W. Lunn

Sir, It is not now clear that a Radical Centre Party formed by those pro-Market and outward-looking men of whom Messrs Heath, Jenkins, Whitelaw and Thorpe are more prominent could win a landslide victory in an enforced general election and allow British political debate to escape imprisonment by unions and financiers.

Might appeal to Mr Heath as the man with least to lose and most to gain to set the wheels in motion. Yours faithfully,
W. LUNN,
75 Weald Bridge Road,
North Weald,
Epping, Essex,
June 6.

From Mr Robert Belgrave

Sir, To one private citizen who helped to organize the Britain in Europe campaign in this neighbourhood, the following points stand out.

(a) The main parties as such took no part.

(b) An interested or mature electorate.

Some alternative electoral systems

From Professor Michael Balfour

Sir, Your leader of June 6 makes apposite two explanatory comments on the workings of the present electoral system in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(1) Each elector has two votes, one of which he uses in favour of an individual in the local constituency, the other in favour of a party ticket (in effect) over the nation as a whole. Thus 25 of the 495 Deputies (disregarding West Berlin) are elected by simple majority in constituencies rather larger than but otherwise similar to ours. But the other 248 are elected by a system of proportional representation according to the number of votes received by their party and their position on the list of candidates drawn up by that party. But it is the proportion of total votes received by the party (and not the constituency election) which decides the number of seats obtained by each party in Parliament. This is not so very different from the system under the Weimar Republic. Why then has it led to such very different results?

(2) Setting aside wider historical causes, the answer undoubtedly lies in (a) the provision in the electoral law by which no party can receive any seats unless it wins three constituency or obtains 5 per cent of the votes cast in the Federation as a whole (b) the provision in Article 67 of the Basic Law according to which a parliamentary vote of no confidence in the Chancellor and his Cabinet is only valid if the majority endorsing it at the same time nominate an alternative Chancellor.

This suggests that if we were to adopt the West German electoral system (a course which, as far as this letter is concerned, I am neither recommending nor opposing), we would be well advised also to adopt similar (though not necessarily identical) protective devices.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BALFOUR,
Waine's Cottage, Swan Lane,
Burford,
Oxfordshire,
June 7.

From Mr R. Allanach

Sir, The bold statement in your editorial of June 6 that "the will of the majority cannot be given effect under our present electoral system" must be encouraging to all citizens who believe in electoral reform. However, having built up my hopes, you then proceed to dash them by declaring that you tend to favour

torate refused to be bamboozled by self-seeking politicians.

(c) The extremists of both sides were rejected.

(d) Any system of proportional representation would produce a House of Commons more representative of the centrist mood of the country and less responsive to the extremists.

(e) Now is the time for someone to put himself at the head of a "rassemblement" of the moderates of all parties, and of the majority who belong to no party.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BELGRAVE,
as from West Lodge,
Fiddlehinton,
Dorset,
June 6.

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson
Sir, Now that Britain has a democratic institution, the referendum, let her use it once more to find out what the people think—for or against the principle of voting equality.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON,
5, The Mount Square,
Hampstead, NW2,
June 7.

From Mr Conrad Russell
Sir, I write as one of a large number of people whose sympathies have been swung by the referendum campaign from uncommitted to pro-European. The consequence is the shifting of party allegiance, from Labour to Liberal. I had been considering this move for some time, for reasons of which Government policy on direct grant schools will serve as an example. This move has been completed by the referendum campaign.

We ask of our political leaders, not only that they should be right-minded, but also that they should be effective. In future, effectiveness must be judged in the context of Brussels and Strasbourg, as well as that of Westminster, and I do not believe that the Labour Party can function effectively as a pro-European party. No one doubts the Labour Party's willingness to carry out the will of the people, but I doubt both their ability to carry it out with enthusiasm, and their ability to make their new-found commitment sound convincing to our partners in Europe.

Such themes as direct elections to the European Parliament, which will now be of considerable importance, will be more effectively pursued by Mr Thorpe than by Mr Wilson. During this campaign, it has emerged as the common factor uniting the No campaign that their view of the world is out of date. By this criterion, Jeremy Thorpe was right when he was described by the Labour Party as "the most reactionary institution in the country".

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD RUSSELL,
29 Hamilton Road,
SW19,
June 7.

From Mr Victor Montagu

Sir, There is no knowing what people were toasting—jobs, food, dear ones, absent friends, a king across the water? But whatever it was, on a turn-out of 63.2 per cent the consent was less than half-hearted, to be exact 42.305 per cent. Mr Heath's promise is still not redeemed. Yours faithfully,
VICTOR MONTAGU,
Mapperton,
Bosminster,
Dorset,
June 8.

From Professor G. E. F. Chilver

Sir, With the later paragraphs of the letter from the Cambridge Proctors (June 7) I greatly sympathize; except that I would attribute the defencelessness of universities against student hooligans not to any shift in "public opinion", but to the thoughtlessness, or preoccupations, of our legislators.

But when the Proctors ask Mr Carr, as if their question was purely rhetorical, whether the degree ceremony should have been cancelled, I would reply unhesitatingly that this, rather than what the Cambridge authorities did, is what they should have done. Yours faithfully,
G. E. F. CHILVER,
Oak Lodge,
Boughton,
Nr. Faversham,
Kent.

Ballet in the Park

From Mr J. D. R. Hogan
Sir, Your Ballet Critic devotes 400 words of his 550 word review on June 3 to the fact that conditions for ballet in a big top are not as good as in the Opera House. I am deeply grateful for his lengthy information because being utterly stupid I had no idea that one might hear an aeroplane overhead or that it might rain and wet the grass outside.

However, being present at the performance myself, incidentally at much reduced expense for seeing world-famous stars, I was with my limited powers of observation able to see that the alarming clanking was not coming from an insecure structure as your Critic infers, but that the freak storm outside was causing some turbulence in the opulent decor, some of which was metal and rattled against the metal supports.

Having survived the "miserable" ordeal of witnessing a sensational performance I remain, Yours sincerely and unscathed,
J. D. R. HOGAN,
197 Croxsted Road, SE21.

Working persons

From Mr B. Saklatvala

Sir, I saw with amusement the photograph of the sign of the Working Men's College reproduced in the PHS column on Thursday. Certainly at first sight there seems to be an anomaly between the college's name—Working Men's College—and the subtitle—For men and women.

I was Vice-Principal of the college at the time when women were first admitted. Careful consideration was given to changing the college's name but I was one of those who opposed such a change. When the House of Lords admitted women (so ran one of my arguments) we did not change its name to the House of Lords and Ladies or to the more neutral House of Lordly Persons.

Perhaps I was wrong and perhaps the name of the college ought to be the Working Men's and Women's College. This has the disadvantage of being rather a mouthful and also of giving up a name which is one and a quarter centuries old.

Yours faithfully,
B. SAKLATVALA,
18 Grosvenor Place, SW1.

Massey sit-in strikers obey High Court order to withdraw from plant

By R. W. Shakespeare
Two major labour disputes which have cost between them more than £44m worth of lost car and tractor production over the past six weeks, remained unresolved yesterday. As a result about 11,500 workers are still idle or on short time. However, there were some hopes that both strikes may be nearer a settlement.

At the Massey FERGUSON TRACTOR PLANT in Coventry, 4,500 workers on strike over pay demands, lifted their blockade of the factory premises and allowed 1,800 management and staff employees to enter their offices, although strike pickets remained on duty at the gates.

It followed a High Court ruling before the weekend when the company brought an action against more than 600 of the strike leaders for possession of the premises which the strikers have been occupying for the past six weeks.

During this time the pickets refused admission to manage-

ment and staff who have been operating from a number of local hotels.

A management spokesman said yesterday that fresh talks had been arranged between the company and local union officials on the pay claim for tomorrow evening.

The Massey Ferguson workers have demanded a "substantial" pay increase and during the strike they turned down a revised company offer that would mean average rises of £7.44 a week, although some workers would get more than £9 a week. The present average earnings of production workers at the Coventry plant are about £60 a week.

Since the strike began on May 2, the Coventry plant has lost tractor output worth about £145m at a time when the company claims that demand in the world markets remains buoyant.

At the Ford car plant at Dagenham a strike by about 40 doorhangers is now in its sixth week. With 5,000 assembly workers laid off and produc-

tion of Consort, Cortina and Granada cars at a standstill, Ford has already lost production of cars with a showroom value of more than £30m since the strike began on April 22.

Another 1,400 workers in the engines workshops at Dagenham have been put on short time. They were not working yesterday and will be idle again next Monday for the third day this month.

The doorhangers are objecting to management plans to reduce manning scales and they have rejected the company's offer of a joint management/union job evaluation exercise if they go back to work under the proposed new manning arrangements. They say they will only return if the company agrees to maintain the existing manning scales.

Ford claims that in a similar dispute involving the doorhangers in 1972, men agreed to go back to work in order that negotiations on new working arrangements and reduced manning could take place, but these proved fruitless.

NCB overcomes most objections to opening new Selby coalfield

By Ronald Kershaw
Because of the breadth of agreement already reached between the National Coal Board and interested parties in the proposals for developing the Selby coalfield, the findings of the public inquiry into the board's application looks like being speeded up.

All formal evidence has now been given and the inquiry closed. Yesterday, Mr. Matthew Adamson, the inspector, started a two-week tour of the area looking at the site of the proposed new colliery complex. He studied roads, railways, rivers, and the impact of the coalfield which the evidence had touched.

Many organizations, local authorities and undertakings which started out as objectors have taken part in numerous meetings with board officials in the course of the inquiry. They have been given undertakings regarding fears of such things as drastic mining subsidence and flooding. Practically the only objections to the application not yet satisfied are members of Wishtow Parish Council, who continue to oppose

the plan for the number one shaft at the proposed mine being sited near their village.

A sample of the kind of agreement reached is that between the board and Selby Council. The council's fears of mining subsidence were such that it asked for a pillar of coal to be left beneath a much wider area of the district than planned by the NCB.

The board's contention was that the area beneath the 900-year-old Selby Abbey and its environs was sufficient. The board pointed out that the difference in the amount of coal to be mined by the Selby argument was accepted would be some seven million tons, worth about £84m. The estimated cost for subsidence precautions and for the repair of subsequent damage was only £2.5m. An assurance that 0.9 metres was the maximum drop that could be expected from mining subsidence was accepted and the board's point conceded.

The Coal Board hopes to start work next spring on the first stage of what will be a 3,000-man, 10 million tons a year complex by 1985.

Harsh fact about incomes facing the private schools

From Mr. Bernard J. Quinn
Sir, As the father of three children at excellent day schools, I wish I could agree with the Chairman of Governors and Headmaster of Kingswood School (The Times, June 3) that private schools will not be reserved for the very rich as Mr. Prentice predicts. But simple calculation tells me otherwise.

The effect of inflation is overwhelming. Today's boarding fees of £1,200 will be £3,000 by 1980. If inflation goes on at the rate of 10 per cent a year, today's £10,000 per annum businessman or professional man, who should be the backbone of independent school parents, may earn £20,000 per annum in 1980 (though falling behind the rise in costs), but his after-tax income will rise only from

£6,200 to £8,800. The other 75 per cent of his salary will go in tax, on present rates will be £1,000. In other words, for just one child, private education will take 35 per cent of his income, instead of 19 per cent.

This must happen if today's inflation continues, if teachers keep their pay ahead, while business salaries fall short, if our tax rules are unchanged.

There are indeed ways for schools to ease these difficulties, given the necessary will and advice, but the main solution for 1980 must be a decisive political one.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD J. QUINN
PA Management Consultants
Corporate Strategy Division,
2 Albert Gate, Knightsbridge,
London SW1.

Disclosing intelligible information to workers

From Mr. Allan Plastow
Sir, The points raised by Mr. P. Bayly (Business News, 2) about the importance of disclosure of information to employees and ensuring such information is fully understood by the shop floor, if anything, understated.

It may not be an exaggeration to claim that the national economic survival could rest on the extent to which managers achieve practical disclosure of information to workers, of which disclosure is one of the tasks of educating workers and more particularly union members is a duty.

Even training all men to understand financial disclosure, yet it is impossible that employees should understand the economic facts about their own organization if they take even the first steps towards being involved in decisions. The trade do not have sufficient resources for training shop stewards, let alone the primary responsibility of the management to educate workers. The Industrial Society has been interested in the training of managers, shop stewards and members for many years. We have collected a number of examples of good practice and on worker education at training programmes.

We are always seeking more information from 12,500 companies in the shop. If any manager has experience of management education, we are interested. At the same time, our files are open to Bayly, if he wishes a advantage.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN PLASTOW,
Director,
The Industrial Society,
Peter Runge House,
3 Carlton House Terrace,
London SW1 Y5DG.

American hint of lower oil levy if Opec boosts price

Washington, June 9.—Mr. Rogers Morton, American Secretary of Commerce, said today that the tariff on imported oil might be reduced if the Opec producing nations raise oil prices sharply.

No decision had been made so far but the current \$2 a barrel tariff on imported oil would be reviewed if a large price increase occurred.

Mr. Morton told correspondents of his concern about the impact of higher oil prices on the American economy and on the pace of recovery from the recession. Any change in the tariff would depend on how high an Opec price increase would be.

He said estimates of an autumn increase in oil costs by Opec countries ranged from \$1 to \$3 a barrel. A small increase would not worry him, but one at the higher level projected by Opec would necessitate another

look at the tariff levied on oil imports.

Mr. Morton said the administration was still committed to phasing out the existing price controls on domestically produced oil but he was flexible on the timetable. Originally President Ford proposed ending the controls over a period of two years.

He explained that during a meeting last weekend of top energy officials it was decided that the administration would reduce its emphasis on the fast breeder nuclear reactor project.

In the short term the emphasis should be on construction of more conventional nuclear power plants rather than on the breeder reactor which had posed a number of technological problems.

The Commerce Secretary indicated that the government would continue its research on the fast breeder reactor and had made no decision yet on whether to reduce the financing element.—AP-Dow Jones.

Heron acquires Suzuki (GB) concession

The United Kingdom concession for Suzuki motor cycles is changing hands. In a seven figure deal with the Heron Corporation, which already has interests in motor distribution, petrol stations and property.

Suzuki (GB) is the sole concessionaire for Suzuki motor cycles and outboard motors, Lambretta motor scooters and Daimler mopeds in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Exact price for the deal is not being disclosed, but Mr. Gerald Rosson, Heron managing director, said it was "substantial" and ran into seven figures.

Suzuki (GB)—a private company—claims a 20 per cent share of the United Kingdom motor cycle market and is forecasting a turnover of more than £11m this year.

Mr. Peter Agg, a businessman, who held a controlling share stake in the company, will be staying on the Suzuki (GB) board.

Business Diary, page 21

Fiat hopes for further Soviet plant contracts

Turin, June 9.—Fiat SpA might soon obtain from Russia contracts to build another car factory and plants for assembling construction machines, according to reliable industrial sources here.

The possibilities of further cooperation between Fiat and Russia were discussed recently in Moscow by Fiat officials after the successful results achieved with the Togliattigrad and Kama River projects.

Fiat built the big Togliattigrad car factory years ago and supplied machinery for the Kama River plant, which produces industrial vehicles.

Sources reported that during the Moscow talks the two parties discussed the possibilities for another plant and for assembling construction machines, according to reliable industrial sources here.

Fiat is active in the construction machine sector through Fiat Allis SpA.

The Togliattigrad project, considered a great achievement of Fiat in Russia, was criticized recently as the Russian factory started exporting Fiat models costing less than those manufactured in Italy thus becoming a serious competitor for the Italian group.—AP-Dow Jones.

There is evidence that the Secretary of State believed he was forced to take what many of us may, uncharitably, have felt was a bureaucratic decision made behind the Dees would gladly issue the necessary relaxation. This would call for immediate ministerial action, but summer and the parliamentary recess approach and thermal insulation is never a glamorous subject.

Mr. Carroll has spoken of serious unemployment. Mr. D. J. Bennett (May 19) has told of firms closed down and expensive chemical plants halted for lack of demand, while Mr. Birrell has warned of what will appear to us to be a new, less certain future.

There are powers in the "Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974" to grant type

Return to status quo needed concerning thermal insulation

From Mr. Eric Ambrose
Sir, In a plea for commonsense by restoring cavity wall insulation, Mr. D. J. Bennett (June 6) echoed the last line of my letter of May 13: "Can we never get our priorities right?" Mr. S. J. Carroll (June 4) suggested an automatic relaxation by local authorities under the provisions of control which already exist.

There is evidence that the Secretary of State believed he was forced to take what many of us may, uncharitably, have felt was a bureaucratic decision made behind the Dees would gladly issue the necessary relaxation. This would call for immediate ministerial action, but summer and the parliamentary recess approach and thermal insulation is never a glamorous subject.

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relaxations, and cavity fill could be the first candidate. As I understand it, enabling powers must be sought before this power can be enacted. Could not the ministers involved do this right away?

Many local authorities wish to grant immediate waivers but require some official assurance that they will not be held liable for any failures if they have taken reasonable precautions in dealing with building regulation relaxations.

The Doves first points in the direction of no doubt cover these "reasonable precautions". The danger of damp penetration exists only where the foams are used in exposed situations not covered by their agreements; the dry materials are not subject to such restrictions and may be described as safe.

If we can now return to the status quo we could use it as a springboard for attaining future, truly adequate thermal insulation standards.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC AMBROSE,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
Maccab,
The Ridgeway,
Mill Hill, London, NW7.

demoralising for these employees, affecting a kind of Barnardo's home, and secondly it is a weak method of settling the blow for collecting the data.

And that this method should be used as a means for finding out "how many of those employed in the United Kingdom are really being maintained in employment artificially" is an academic exercise without the slightest action of business acumen.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. WEBSTER,
Managing Director,
Kendall, to leave a station of labour in our factories paid for by the state and unwanted by the company, would first be

Prospect of Cameroon find

From Peter Hill
Douala, Cameroon, June 9
Cameroon may soon join the growing list of African oil producers if development work being undertaken by French oil interests off the Cameroon coast and close to the Nigerian border is successful.

Oil industry sources here consider that despite the limited number of oil finds made off the Cameroon coast in the past few years, the area holds out considerable promise. Drilling activity onshore, however, at the foot of Mount Cameroon, has been disappointing.

The American company, Santa Fe, drilling on its own account

in Cameroon for the first time near Tiko, in the former British-administered West Cameroon, is at present dismantling its operation on the site after an unsuccessful drilling representing an investment of an estimated \$4.5m (about £1.5m).

Mobil, which has invested at least \$10m in the operation, confirmed further gas reserves but apparently no oil. Later this month Shell plans to begin exploration drilling on its concession off the coast.

The most successful oil prospector off the Cameroon coast has been ELF, which according to informed sources here has located three potentially commercial oil finds.

Norwegians pay £16m to cancel two Kiel tankers

Oslo, June 9.—Hagbart Waage, the Norwegian shipping company, has cancelled its orders at Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft in Kiel for two tankers each of 472,000 tons deadweight.

After negotiations with the yard the agreed cancellation fee is fixed at DM45m (£5m) for each ship. The company has, however, previously paid DM48m for each ship and will thus be refunded a total of DM6m by the yard.

This is the second cancellation which Hagbart Waage has made on mutually agreed terms.

Washington call for action on gas price 'rigging'

Washington, June 9.—The Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition has recommended to the Commission that a suit be filed against 11 oil companies and the American Gas Association for maintaining a deficient natural gas price.

The FTC staff says in a report released at a hearing of the House Commerce subcommittee on investigations that the matter in which the industry reports natural gas reserves is a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act and is an unfair trade practice.

Commission action on the staff proposal, which was made in March 25 but was announced for the first time today, is still pending.

The companies concerned are Continental Oil, Exxon Corp, Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, Pennzoil, Shell Oil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil-Indiana, Texaco, and Union Oil of California.

The companies, all gas producers, report their natural gas reserves annually to the association which publishes them.

Bahrain finance for aluminium extrusion plant

Bahrain, June 9.—A public company is likely to be floated here soon to set up a 4m (about £4m) aluminium extrusion plant using metal from the Aluminium Bahrain (ALBA) smelter, the Gulf Mirror reported here.

The government may take a majority share in the project, as it did recently with ALBA.

Consultants and initial operators of the extrusion plant, producing sections for door and window frames and other construction work—will be Aluminex of Zurich.

Economics and employment

From Mr. P. H. Webster
Sir, Professor R. Beresford Dew's letter (May 29) concerning Britain's economics is somewhat humorous.

On the one hand he is suggesting that surplus employees should be released for the creation of other things elsewhere, and on the other he is suggesting that surplus employees should be employed by the state, but "paid for by the state". Surely the professor must choose between one or the other?

I am in agreement with the latter idea. To leave a surplus of labour in our factories paid for by the state and unwanted by the company, would first be

demoralising for these employees, affecting a kind of Barnardo's home, and secondly it is a weak method of settling the blow for collecting the data.

And that this method should be used as a means for finding out "how many of those employed in the United Kingdom are really being maintained in employment artificially" is an academic exercise without the slightest action of business acumen.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. WEBSTER,
Managing Director,
Kendall, to leave a station of labour in our factories paid for by the state and unwanted by the company, would first be

Drumming up proper message for phone use

From Mr. P. A. Mustian
Sir, On June 3 you report Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, as saying: "The economy is forcing to cut the length and of telephone calls" and "the Office to adopt a far more vigorous and aggressive policy".

Instead of being aggressive in their sales policy, managers, then we may as well use our telephones when we liked instead of being convenient month after month. Otherwise all soon have to resort to drums.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. MUSTIAN,
8 Alford Road,
Cranleigh,
Surrey.

British export salesmanship

From Mr. R. Coombs
Sir, The Times of June 6 carries a serious criticism of British export salesmanship in Saudi Arabia, a market which it was supposed to be worth £22,000m over the next four years or so.

In the same issue of your newspaper a company is advertising for an export manager,

for which one of the qualifications is: "fluent French and German". The salary offered is £3,000-£4,000 a year. Comment is superfluous except to say that in our experience this is by no means untypical.

ROGER COOMBS,
Allbury Coombs and Partners,
35 Church Road,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

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ROGER COOMBS,
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Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

State pensions

From Mr. J. Lomas
Sir, On the charge of offering unreservedly my apologies to Mr. Geoffrey Howe for an unforgivable slip in my recent letter on public sector pensions. His calculations are, of course, impeccable. It is only the assumptions upon which they are based and thus the conclusions to which they lead which are in question.

He now adds to his original comments that his calculations are based on the assumption of a long-term yield of minus 3 per cent per annum for investments. On this assumption then, clearly, inflation-proof pensions are priceless, but on this assumption the economy is doomed anyway.

I suggest, sir, that critical as is this problem of the increasing burden on pension funds, it is but a symptom of our critically ill economy, and that attention would be more profitably directed by tackling what I suggest are the primary causes of our malaise: namely low industrial productivity and lack of investment in efficient industrial capacity.

Yours sincerely,
J. LOMAS,
8 Mansfield Road,
Redburn,
St Albans,
Herts,
June 5.

Indexing for all

From Keith E. Brown
Sir, I do not understand why I have to be 16 to go into the Indexing Service (Non-Exam). I am 12 years old and I got up at 5.30 each morning six days a week to deliver newspapers.

I pay £1.50 a week and I am present saving a month to buy a car when I am old enough to drive.

I use the money left over as pocket money. I put the money in the bank where I receive 9.5 per cent interest so my money is depreciating in value by about 15 per cent per annum because of the rate of inflation.

It is fair that my savings should lose their value just because I am not 16?

K. E. BROWN,
Ben Loyal,
Chilton Road,
Chilton of Allan,
Springfield.

for which one of the qualifications is: "fluent French and German". The salary offered is £3,000-£4,000 a year. Comment is superfluous except to say that in our experience this is by no means untypical.

ROGER COOMBS,
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35 Church Road,
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LONRHO

HALF-YEARLY RESULTS

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the six months ended 31 March 1975 are as follows:—

Year ended 30 Sept	6 months ended 31 March	1975	1974
£m	£m	£m	£m
349.2	198.1	157.4	
TURNOVER			
39.7	17.2	12.7	
6.8	3.1	3.3	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			
46.5	20.3	16.0	
23.4	11.2	8.2	
23.1	9.1	7.8	
7.9	3.2	3.0	
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS before extraordinary items			
15.2	5.9	4.8	

Turnover for the first six months of the year shows an increase of 26% over the comparable period of last year. Profits before tax were 27% up and the profit attributable to shareholders was up by 23%.

The quarterly results are always influenced by seasonal variations. Profits for the whole year are expected to show a substantial advance.

Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL

9 June 1975

ICL Prague deal involves 'compensation' film sales

International Computers' £125,000 order for a multiple computer system for three Czechoslovakian universities, announced at the weekend, involves an unusual "compensation" arrangement as part of the contract.

The computer system, including a System 472 central machine and three Model 2903s, will be installed in Prague later this year.

As part of the contract arrangements, 75 per cent of the price of the computer system will be covered by a "compensation" deal which has been negotiated by ICL. This will result in the sale of Czech film and television programmes to main companies throughout the world.

In effect the Czech films are exported, with payment for them being made to ICL as part of the computer purchase. The deal was concluded by ICL's Eastern European Compensation Department headed by Mr. Moshe Peled.

Computer news

Union state airline and the largest air passenger carrier in the world.

The \$10m contract includes a Univac 1106/11 multiprocessor, and specialized software developed by Air France under subcontract from Sperry Univac.

CAP-Gemini link

The American/European proportions of ownership of Gemini Computer Systems have been reversed following the acquisition of a substantial holding in Gemini by CAP Europe, the subsidiary of CAP/SoGeni of France and CAP-UK.

John Diebold, founder of Gemini Computer Systems and its chairman since 1968, has now been replaced as chairman by M. Philippe Dreyfus, chairman of CAP Europe. Among other new Gemini directors from the CAP group is Mr. Alex d'Agapeyeff, chairman of CAP-UK.

Rank Xerox progress

Sales by Rank Xerox Data Systems in the United Kingdom have increased 80 per cent over the past two years, Mr. Stephen Foster, general manager, reports. The company's European computer base is growing at about 25 per cent a year, typically for systems costing between £100,000 and £300,000.

Worldwide, the Data Systems turnover of Rank Xerox and Rank Xerox amounted to about £67m in computers and computer-related products last year.

In Europe Rank Xerox Data Systems is investing substantially in developing software facilities. It is developing new A160 60 compiler as well as a Coral compiler in conjunction with Logica.

Much of the company's sales are for tailor-made computer systems.

Univac for Aeroflot

Sperry Univac has announced that "an export licence has been issued by the United States Department of Commerce authorising the shipment of a computer-based reservation system to Aeroflot, the Soviet

ICL leasing funds

International Computers has concluded new agreements with the Midland Bank group and the Barclays Bank group to provide additional leasing facilities for financing the hire of ICL computers in the United Kingdom.


Barclays has agreed to make up to £10m available for this purpose through its leasing subsidiary.

In addition the Midland Bank group, acting through Midland Montagu Leasing, has agreed to provide up to a further £5m of finance to Midland-ICL Leasing.

Austdata study

A market study to examine Australia's future data communications needs is to be conducted by W. D. Scott & Co in association with Logica. Known as the Austdata study, the project begins this month and is expected to take about twelve months to complete.

Kenneth Owen



C. ITOH & CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT change the present semi-annual business terms to a single annual business term beginning 1st April and ending 31st March of each year was considered and passed the 31st General Meeting of Shareholders of C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. held on 30th May, 1975 and has been effect retroactively from 1st April, 1975.

In accordance with such change, cash distribution (the so-called "interim dividend") may be made C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. to shareholders of final record of 30th September of each year upon declaration thereof by the Board of Directors. The first payment of such interim dividend may be made to shareholders of final record as of 30th September, 1975. (Copies of the Notice of Convocation of the Meeting and the Notice of Resolution of the Meeting are available Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate London EC2P 2AA England and at Banque Lambert-Luxembourg, 14 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Luxembourg.)

BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

Following the DIVIDEND DECLARATION by the Company 10 April 1975, NOTICE is now given that the following DISTRIBUTION will become payable to Authorized Depositors after 12 June 1975 against presentation to the Depository of valid Receipts (obtainable from the Depository Bearer Depositary Receipts).

Gross Distribution per Unit	2.00 cents
Less: 15% US Withholding Tax	0.45 cents
Converted at \$2.32	2.55 cents per Unit
DEPOSITARY	2.55 cents per Unit

Converted at \$2.32
STOCK OFFICE SERVICES
200 FIFTH AVENUE
4th FLOOR
LONDON EC2P 2BF
6 June 1975

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Banks in Labour's firing line



Mr. Roland Rowland, chief executive of Lloyds Bank.

Mr. Rowland, chief executive of Lloyds Bank, is seen in a photograph. He is a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Lloyds: The dominating factor

Once again there is no faulting Lloyds' interim performance with pre-tax profits some 27 per cent ahead at £20.3m—the decline in assets of £200,000 to £21.5m is largely due to the loss of the £200,000 in the second quarter has dropped below the 57 per cent of the first three months, then that is due to an uneven flow of revenue from Lloyds' extensive sugar activities.

A further advance is forecast for the full year implying an increase from £46.5m to perhaps £50m. Note that the actual accounts are the dominating factor for the market. Rather it is the 25 per cent of the equity either held directly or under option to the various Arab groups which have so far contributed to the market. There is speculation that Arab participation could go further. But in the short-term there is the risk of earnings dilution until these new funds begin to generate an adequate return.

been well in excess of £1m. Which still leaves plenty for other buying chances when they come in the form of the market. So when the prize is £1m, it is not surprising that the market is looking round for time for worthwhile new investments. So when the prize is £1m, it is not surprising that the market is looking round for time for worthwhile new investments.

Until now, nothing positive has been said to shareholders about Lloyds' aspirations in the Middle East. Shareholders have the chance to question group policy at an extraordinary meeting on Thursday to approve the share issue to Sheikh Nasser, and they should do so. Meanwhile, the shares closed at 151p where they yield 3.7 per cent.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £147m
Sales £198m (£157m)
Pre-tax profits £20.3m (£16.0m)

Tobaccos Amid the uncertainties

A slightly more bullish view is now emerging in the market on tobacco industry prospects this year. Earlier estimates by Wills of a 15 per cent decline in sales have been followed by the Commonweath Secretariat's view that consumption would slip by only 10 per cent. Also, it seems that initial calculations made immediately after the 36 per cent duty increase imposed in the Budget were considerably on the high side when talking about the extra financing requirements.

Brokers Pagnure Gordon did estimate on the basis of a 15 per cent consumption drop that some £23m net of new monies would be needed. But on the other hand, this sum would appear to be of the order of £30m in addition to the industry's total of around £200m. Of this, perhaps £24m would fall on the Imperial Group which has already taken remedial action reducing credit periods by one week to four weeks to release. Pagnure believes, around £15m to £20m.

BAT does, of course, escape from this difficulty, having no tobacco sales at the present time in the United Kingdom. But one of its current problems may be faced by Imps if Philip Morris, probably the most aggressive of the United States majors, does build its rumoured large manufacturing plant at Derby. That Philip Morris has raised its share of the United States market from 16.7 per cent in 1970 to 22.5 per cent last year, while BAT's Brown & Williamson saw an improvement from an identical base to 17.4 per cent, carries substantial implications for Imps.

BAT's relative share market strength has been largely due to the search for overseas profits and assets over the past year rather than the earnings potential, where Pagnure is looking for a marginal decline from 44.2p to 43.12p share, although the tax charge is the crucial factor. Since 1973, the BAT share price has risen from being three times that of Imps to the current 54. The question is now to what extent the market's apprehension about Imps' earnings will be outweighed by fears of sterling weakness further underpinning BAT.

The most intriguing short-term prospect is Tobacco Securities Trust, which this year sees the ending of its status as an authorized investment trust. Thereafter, in addition to being subject to capital gains tax, dividend growth will be constrained to within the 12 per cent maximum. That an opportunity may be taken to establish a base level well in excess of last year's dividends on the deferred shares of 56.7p gross does add a speculative flavour despite the good market performance over the past couple of years. Against this must be set a likely slowing of growth by the all-important Souza Cruz tobacco activities in Brazil and uncertainties over the cruzeiro/sterling ratio.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £216m
Sales £1,066m (£861m)
Pre-tax profits £46.5m (£39.7m)
Dividend per share 50.4p (£45.2p)
Dividend yield 24.2p (21.5p)

Raleigh counts the cost as the American export market collapses Bicycle makers' US hopes punctured

Clifford Webb

The great American cycle boom has disappeared as quickly as it began with shattering effect on the world's cycle industry. From a peak of 15 million in 1973, American sales this year are heading for only 6.5 million.

It has had a disruptive effect on Raleigh Industries, the Tube Investments Company which is Britain's largest cycle manufacturer. All manufacturing cycles for the United States have been halted and three day working introduced at Work-sop, the main production centre for America.

In the past five months the Raleigh labour force of 8,800 has been reduced by 500. For the time being, the company is suffering from a shortage of labour in its main plant at Nottingham and compulsory redundancies have so far been avoided.

Mr Ian Phillips, chairman of Raleigh, said: "The American sales figures speak for themselves. In 1973, the market reached 15 million machines. Midway through 1974 it was heading for 16 million. By September the bottom had fallen out of the market and figures fell to 13 million. The best estimates suggest 1975 will be lucky to reach 6.5 million cycles. To put that into perspective it means that the cycle industry has lost nearly 10 times the annual United Kingdom consumption."

The sudden collapse has thrown the American cycle trade completely off balance. Unsold stock of between three and four million cycles is depressing the entire market. A bitter price war is being waged between the chain stores who account for two thirds of sales. Specialist cycle dealers have been more robust in cut prices, but many of them acknowledge that they are fighting a losing battle.

Even more depressing for Raleigh is the fact that at a time when they are urging dealers to hold prices, factory prices are being forced up by a British rate of inflation roughly twice that of the United States.

"Our dealers tell us we are asking for the impossible when we talk of price increases," said Mr Phillips. "We know as well as they do, but we cannot sell machines at a loss."

His big worry is that in their present parlous state, dealers will have to make substantial price cuts and "once you are on the cut-price slope, it is a hell of a game trying to get off. Even to secure the original prices, let alone introduce higher ones."

Raleigh has a particular responsibility to help its dealers. Some time ago the British company decided that its interests would be better served by withdrawing from cut-price chain stores and concentrating on selling more expensive machines in the smaller dealer network.

By doing that, Raleigh's lightweight, 10 speed American "specials" would not be in direct competition with cheaper Japanese and Chinese models handled in vast numbers by stores and supermarkets.

Mr Phillips hopes that this specialization has made his cycles less susceptible to price wars. Even so, selling 500,000 Raleighs in America in 1973, the company will be lucky to reach 250,000 this year. The United States represents 25 per cent of Raleigh's production in the United Kingdom.

The irony of the company's present situation is that in its

cut prices, but many of them acknowledge that they are fighting a losing battle. Even more depressing for Raleigh is the fact that at a time when they are urging dealers to hold prices, factory prices are being forced up by a British rate of inflation roughly twice that of the United States.

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search for an alternative to fill the gap, it is turning the clock back—returning to the old Commonwealth market which helped make it the largest cycle manufacturer in the world. But now it must play a new role.

One of the first moves by new self governing countries is to set up simple industries to serve their basic transport needs. In most emerging communities that means cycle manufacturing. Where Raleigh once exported complete cycles by the million it must now be content with local assembly or manufacturing partnerships.

Nigeria is a good example. In a joint venture with a local company Raleigh has just built a new cycle factory at Kano with capacity for 150,000 cycles a year. A similar joint venture has been set up in Malaysia for seven years.

The competition in many of the old markets is now extremely bitter. Where once Raleigh was the clear market leader it must now fight for every sale against Japanese and Chinese manufacturers who may use every trick in the book.

The world famous Heron head trademark has been blatantly reproduced. As soon as that play is stopped, eastern competitors come up with sub-standard cycles which feature a cobra's head look so much like the real thing that only close examination reveals the difference.

The copying does not stop there. One eastern company continues to label its cycles "Raleigh" and there have

been many similar permutations. On the face of it the sale of simple, robust, sit-up-and-go cycles of the type demanded by developing countries seems to be a poor substitute for the technically advanced "racers" which sell in the States for an astonishing \$300.

But this is not so. In the late 1960s when cycling for health and leisure became the "in thing" in the United States, leading international manufacturers found themselves at a disadvantage. They were geared up for the mass production of the one type of cycle. In typically American fashion, buyers wanted the best available. The best was the super-lightweight, multi-speed machine used by European racing cyclists. But so specialized were these machines that they were custom-built by tiny companies who bought their components from equally small and specialized producers.

Even Raleigh, one of the most vertically integrated cycle groups in the world, has to buy in many components from European producers. In contrast with this it makes almost all of the cycle it sells to developing countries.

The American boom was enormous—that inevitably made producers like the Japanese led the world in investing in new capacity. Now many of their firms are in an extremely serious position. The best example is that of Shimano, a mass producer of cycle components. Industry sources report that Shimano are operating at 40 per cent capacity and desperately trying to slash prices to meet the market.

already allegations of mass dumping. The possibility of Federal action in the United States to protect domestic manufacturers against imports is now feared. Ironically, it was the importers who opened up the American market and their success forced the United States cycle industry not only to expand capacity to the present 10 million cycles a year but also to switch from the traditional heavy local product to the European lightweight.

Now the domestic industry can produce more than enough of the right type of machine to meet existing market demands. But has the American bubble really burst or is this only a temporary setback? Like every other cycle manufacturer, Raleigh would dearly love the answer to that one. Mr Phillips believes that there will be a partial recovery to perhaps 10 million cycles a year but never again to the 1973 peak of 15 million.

Bad as it is for Raleigh, it could have been a great deal worse. At the height of the American boom Mr Tom Barclay, the then chairman and managing director of its cycle division, refused to bow to pressure for important new investment in production capacity.

In what now seems a prophetic statement in December 1973 he said: "We could so easily be panicked into massive investment. But I have been in the industry long enough to remember the bad times."

It is not many years since cycle manufacturing was its white elephant and we had the unenviable task of closing down a whole lot of cycle factories and pushing through substantial redundancies.

How Greek Cypriots are reviving their economy

A delegation from Japan's mighty Hitachi concern arrived in Nicosia recently to discuss the implementation of an agreement with Hellenic Mining, the island's largest industrial group, to manufacture cross-bar telephone exchanges to be sold locally and in more than a dozen neighbouring countries.

The agreement was signed before the invasion last July, but Hellenic now hopes to be in production in a year's time, and if all goes well making £5m to £10m worth of equipment within four years.

In the present situation it is vital to keep the economy moving, and this is one of a number of projects in which we are involved," Mr Paschalides said. Hellenic's chairman said when we talked in Nicosia.

Hitachi, which is as influential in the radio and telecommunications fields as it is in heavy engineering, has shown by this initiative its willingness to invest in the future of the Cyprus economy. Mr Paschalides also told me Hellenic has been approached again by Noranda, the Canadian mining exploration concern, to discuss proposals for the exploitation of the island's mineral wealth. The proposals were already under negotiation before the invasion.

It seems that abroad Cyprus still continues to be regarded as having a stable economy—but in the world today where can one say there is true stability? Mr Paschalides says, adding: "Our foreign customers do say, however, that we get things done quickly here."

The Hellenic group of companies, he explained, were among those less affected physically by the invasion, having the majority of their mines and installations in the south of Cyprus. Another big project is the £10m expansion of the group's mining and cement producing activities at Vasilissa, to produce sulphuric acids and, eventually, fertilisers destined for export.

It is now 10 months since the Turkish invasion brought military occupation to 40 per cent of the island, and drove some 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes to seek refuge in

the south. The Cyprus government has had to face economic problems of daunting magnitude as Mr Michael Colocassides, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Mr Jack Aristidou, head of the Planning Bureau, which co-ordinates the activities of all ministries, admit.

"We estimate that manufacturing industry, which was showing a growth rate of well over 5 per cent, and would have been contributing 14 per cent to the gross domestic product by next year, lost about 50 per cent of its value-added, and about half its gross output, with capital losses of around \$20m to the islanders said."

Revitalization of industry is now given priority, and the government has set up a scheme which guarantees 75 per cent of the unsecured part of loans for industrial development. Banks assess a company's assets in machinery, etc., as collateral, and hold weekly meetings to check progress.

"It's moving very fast, and it's working," Mr Colocassides said. To save foreign exchange, there must be stimulation of the growth of industries making export substitutes. There is an export credit and guarantee scheme to insure them against the risk of non-payment by foreign customers.

The Government also gives guarantees to the banks so that companies can get advances against future profits. Mr Aristidou stressed the gravity of the present unemployment problem, compared with the happy pre-invasion state of full employment and generally high standard of living.

We estimate there may be at least 60,000 unemployed—more than double the registered figure—for many farmers, small shopkeepers and other formerly self-employed people, now refugees, do not bother to register. Fears of a "brain drain", and of widespread emigration (there are some 20,000 in Australia) are often expressed. Sir Stephen Oliver, British High Commissioner, commented, however: "Fortunately, the pack-up-and-go school has been pretty small."

He added: "An extremely encouraging economic revival."

in the south, and also remarks on the "very sensible and realistic attitude of the Cypriot labour force—the unions really pull together."

Industries now under Turkish occupation include the entire line production of many food and oil processing plants, clothing and textile factories, and the expanding plastics production around Famagusta. Most of the brickworks, the only steel pipe plant, and over half the mining and quarrying output are in the north, and the effects on the building and contracting trades are severe.

No more than 20 per cent of building personnel are working at present," Mr Evagoras Louca, a leading Cypriot architect and head of a group of companies in Limassol, said. One can see half-finished blocks of flats and offices in many areas there; the Government hopes to encourage construction by loaning owners and prospective buyers.

Timber worth more than £3.5m was burnt during the bombing of the Troodos and Paphos forests, and reforestation will take over 50 years. Loss of land yielding over 80 per cent of carrots, 25 per cent of potatoes and 45 per cent of olives has serious effects on exports, and even worse is the loss of 80 per cent of the citrus, a top currency earner. This year's seasonal exports from the groves in the south totalled nearly 48,000 tons compared with 178,500 tons from the

whole island in the same period last year.

The wine industry (and grape growing), concentrated in the south, was spared invasion, and last year's exports of wines to the United Kingdom reached the record total of more than eight million gallons, mainly in Cyprus sherries, and worth over £5m.

Tourism was one of the most dynamic sectors of the Cypriot economy, earning more than £26m in the last normal year, 1973, having enjoyed an average growth rate annually of 22 per cent since 1960, and representing an investment of well over £10m.

In the remaining tourist resorts of the South, which represent 30 per cent of the island's tourist capacity, business is this year recovering. Several British tour operators are now restoring Cyprus to their programmes.

Joyce Rackham

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited

Inflation, political uncertainty and economic instability major factors affecting international reinsurance.

In his statement to shareholders Mr. H. K. Goschen, Chairman of The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited says:—

"Although the technical results revealed in the Accounts are satisfactory in a number of respects, it must be remembered that they relate mainly to the underwriting year 1973. Since then, for General Branch business, there has been a significant downturn in the world-wide experience which makes certain that 1974 will prove to have been a year of poor underwriting results.

At present, international reinsurance is suffering from a combination of unsatisfactory factors, many of which are recurring in widely separated markets. Inflation is the most universal of these ills and shows no sign of abatement. Meanwhile, political interference in several territories hinders the free development of insurance markets.

The continuing instability of international currency exchange rates is symptomatic of the economic uncertainties which affect an international business such as ours.

No-one appreciates more than the international reinsurer the importance of a sound financial position. In times of currency instability and depressed stock markets, the wisdom of our policy of spreading our investments throughout the world, so as to match our liabilities with assets wherever possible, is fully demonstrated.

Life Our Group reached a new milestone in its Life business by achieving a total of new Life sums assured of £1,178 million. Approximately 60% of our total business is administered in our U.K. offices, the remainder being produced by our overseas branches and subsidiaries.

Fire and Miscellaneous The year under review was beset with heavy losses, unprecedented in our experience, as a result of natural catastrophes. Affecting principally the Property market, they will undoubtedly have a far-reaching influence on the

international reinsurance scene. The effect of inflation continues to be a special burden to reinsurers especially as concerns third party losses.

Our U.K. Fire figures for 1973 gave, as expected, a satisfactory result and our general view of the market is not unfavourable.

Marine

We are still looking for signs of a real improvement in the Marine market. The increasing demand for cover, occasioned by inflated Hull and Cargo values, continues to be met on terms which do not appear to recognise the worsening experience. We view with apprehension the over-competitive state of the market for foreign reinsurance business which reflects in many cases only a superficial knowledge of local overseas markets.

Aviation

We were glad to see some indication that Hull rates had stabilised although, regrettably, premium levels have continued to fall for Liability risks. The latter situation is difficult to understand when unhappily the number of passenger fatalities last year increased substantially. The problem will be difficult to overcome in an expanding market with apparently unlimited reinsurance available to it and we look to the leadership in the market to exert its influence to the benefit of the market as a whole.

Investments

Our investment income in 1974, compared with the previous year, increased by 26% to a total approaching £12 million.

The general lack of business confidence led to an overall deterioration in the economic situation in 1974. At home, we have suffered especially through political uncertainty, a slower growth rate and rising unemployment and there was a considerable fall in markets especially in the equity market. Consequently, at the end of last year, the book value of our investments was considerably in excess of market value. That situation has now been reversed and the market value of our investments is again in excess of the book value."

Head Office: Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL

Business Diary: Heron on two wheels • Women's charter

Corporation, the petrol and motor distribution and retail company, with £10m in the bank, is looking round for time for worthwhile new investments. So when the prize is £1m, it is not surprising that the market is looking round for time for worthwhile new investments.

on will keep the present of 650 Suzuki dealers and to expand the network to nearly 150 petrol retail outlets will not be used directly for distribution, although there are previous opportunities for retail outlets. Suzuki is joining forces with Agg as joint-man, the Suzuki management team will say to run to-day operations. Suzuki is not saying how money went to Suzuki holders but it must have

been well in excess of £1m. Which still leaves plenty for other buying chances when they come in the form of the market. So when the prize is £1m, it is not surprising that the market is looking round for time for worthwhile new investments.

Fair-contest

Two women have set up a record in that predominantly male organization, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators by taking first and second places in order of merit in the institute's year-end examinations. First place has gone to a 21-year-old Chinese girl in Hong Kong who has asked the institute to preserve her anonymity, even with her employers. Whether Far East versions of male chauvinism are at the bottom of her reluctance is not certain, but the runner-up is glad to let it known she is part of an increasing tide of women who are apparently invading the world of the company secretary.

She is Mrs Margaret Manchec, who has a 12-year-old son and lives near Chichester, West Sussex. She works for Wiggins, the motor accessory makers part of the Bristol Street Group. Mrs Manchec became a company secretary in 1961. Two years' study got her through the finals in the examinations which some 7,000 students sat last December. Only about 40 per cent actually passed. She says: "Women are particularly good at this sort of work because you have to keep an eye on so many things at once. You need a meticulous eye for detail. Men tend to be



Hollowood

"Any suggestions on how we can recover the money we spent on the referendum campaign?"

able to do only one thing at a time." No wonder Mrs Manchec says male colleagues respect her for efficiency.

Clearing the air

John Whitney, managing director of London's Capital Radio, rejoiced when he got the latest official "Hearings" figures the other day. They foretold another round in the eternal dispute over ratings between the BBC and independent broadcasters. He asked the Joint Industry Committee for Radio Audience Research (JICRAR) to come round and look at the books.

Yesterday, in one of their rare public pronouncements, JICRAR—who produce the audience figures—cleared the research of any undue promotional bias.

exceptions, they have been noticeably absent from the new radio service.

Sailing on

With 10 per cent of the world's tonnage standing idle and new charter rates pitched at a crippling low level, bankers have understandably been known to recoil in horror when they contemplate some of their commitments in the shipping market.

But life goes on. With a sense of timing verging on the ironic, Brands, the merchant banking arm of Grindlays which has had other things to worry about lately, has chosen this moment to announce a new venture in the shipping market.

Within the space of a week Brands has opened a new branch of its shipping department in Athens and has also tied up a \$10m ship financing. The branch is the bank's first in Greece, where its shipping connections have traditionally been very close. Grindlays, itself something of a newcomer to Greece, has also opened a branch in the same building, the idea being that it will pick up some of the local business generated through Brands' shipping operations.

As for the \$10m loan, Brands has syndicated it around a number of banks in Hongkong and Singapore on behalf of Wheelock Maritime, the shipping subsidiary of merchant bank HSBC. The deal involves the refinancing of a liquid petroleum gas carrier

Now Whitney, feeling that research has been seen to be hopelessly slow done, is more hopeful than ever about the big name advertisers. So far, with a few

7

100

100

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Macfarlane's cautious dividend policy

contrast to the generous dividend announcements last year from the General Mining Co., Macfarlane's policy is to keep a cautious line. The company has declared a final dividend of 55c in 1974, 10c below most market expectations. At the end of nine months, distributable earnings were 24c with 29c being paid in the March quarter. The company's earnings for the year at 100c (196c) in 1974, a drop in last quarter earnings of 20c. With costs rising sharply and bullion lacking, the company's earnings are expected to be 10c in 1975. The company's earnings are expected to be 10c in 1975.

Seaford Gemex in heavy loss

No interim dividend is recommended by the Seaford Gemex board for the six months to March 31, its first loss year when it suffered a loss of £277,500. A pre-tax profit of £655,000 has been turned into a loss of £277,500 by this firm's holding company, and the board warns shareholders that no profit will be made for the full year. The company's earnings for the year at 100c (196c) in 1974, a drop in last quarter earnings of 20c. With costs rising sharply and bullion lacking, the company's earnings are expected to be 10c in 1975.

Warnford tops firm

Passing the £1-million mark for the first time, Warnford Investments has raised 1974 pre-tax profit from £293,000 to £1,330,000. The company's earnings for the year at 100c (196c) in 1974, a drop in last quarter earnings of 20c. With costs rising sharply and bullion lacking, the company's earnings are expected to be 10c in 1975.

Shellbear Price

We started 1975 with highest level of activity in the corresponding period of 1974 and

additional contracts have been awarded to us," declares Mr. P. M. C. Price, chairman of Shellbear Price (Holdings), in his annual report. Shellbear is a civil engineering, building and plant hire group which is headquartered in Surrey. Present trading is "satisfactory" and the group has the benefit of good liquidity. The board is initiating activities in the United Arab Emirates, where the prospects of obtaining profitable work in the fields in which Shellbear specialises appear to be promising.

Chapman (Baltham)

Good growth has continued at Chapman (Baltham) where profits have risen from £735,000 to £1.2m before tax—the first time that this envelope manufacturer has passed the £1m mark. Net profits went ahead from £431,000 to £865,000, while the dividend rises from 4.87p to 5.49p gross.

Yorkgreen-Heenan

As part of a severance agreement with Yorkgreen Investments Trust, Mr. David Innes, chairman of Yorkgreen and former head of Heenan, Spark, and Mr. Thomas Buffett, are taking a 27 per cent stake in Heenan with them. They will also have an option on a further 10 per cent holding, which they do not intend to exercise yet.

Wilkinson sale

A cash offer of £25 a share is being made by Warrington Products to shareholders of Eddy Match, and Wilkinson March has agreed to accept on

its indirect holding of 56 per cent. Wilkinson is retaining full control of Eddy's match operations in Canada, but the other activities, mainly metal office furniture, will be acquired by Warrington.

Glossop buying two AAA subsidiaries

Contracts have been exchanged for the sale to W. & J. Glossop of two Anglo-American Asphalt subsidiaries, Johnson Brothers (Asphalts) and Anglo-American Asphalt (Birmingham). The consideration is 950,000 shares worth about £304,000 in the market. AAA will have a 21.6 per cent stake in Glossop.

Rowlinson rebound

Recovering from a setback in 1973-74, Rowlinson Construction Group reports that a big increase in work loads of £16m is in hand for the current year. In the 12 months to March 31, pre-tax profits climbed from £234,000 to a best-ever £421,000—more than recouping the previous year's fall. The total payment rises from 2.5p to 2.8p gross.

MOLT PRODUCTS

Pre-tax profits in the six months to July 31, 1974, went up from £206,000 to £231,000. The figure quoted yesterday was the net profit. At ended, the pre-tax profit for the full year to January 31 last rose from £515,000 to £702,000.

GUTHRIE

Dividend and results for the year will be announced on Thursday and next Wednesday at ended yesterday.

Daimler deluged with Arab lorry orders

The rapid economic growth of the OPEC countries in the Middle East has led to an upsurge in heavy lorry orders for Daimler Benz, reports Peter Norrman. Dr. Joachim Zahn, chief executive, told the annual press conference in Stuttgart that the company expected to

Overseas

deliver 50,000 lorries worth DM2,000m (£370m) to middle eastern countries this year. The trucks, equivalent to about one quarter of Daimler's world wide lorry output last year, are mainly for Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Last year Daimler exported 30,000 lorries to the Middle East, 10,000 more than in 1973. This flood of orders means its lorry-manufacturing facilities will be operating full out into 1976. But Daimler regards the boom as a special situation and is expanding its sales effort elsewhere.

The sudden rush of orders from the Middle East was one reason for Daimler Benz's successful financial performance in 1974. In a hard year for the German motor industry as a whole, its net profit fell modestly to DM269m.

For 1975 Dr. Zahn expects world turnover to rise by 10 or 15 per cent to around DM19,000m; profits should hold steady.

In the first four months of this year, money turnover of Daimler's German plants increased 15 per cent to DM5,500m, the figure was 20 per cent up.

Lufthansa £37m issue

Cologne, June 9.—Deutsche Lufthansa is considering when to raise the DM200m (£37m) additional capital authorized last year. Dr. Herbert Cahnemann said. He added that, depending on the developments on the stock market a decision was likely in the next few weeks. Lufthansa achieved better than expected results in the

first five months of 1975 after moving back into profit last year, he added. In 1974 the airline made a net profit of DM54.5m after losing DM45.7 the year before, mainly because of a week to rule by air traffic controllers.

Solvay looks to recovery

Brussels, June 9.—Solvay, the Belgian chemical group, sees signs of recovery in 1975, but profit margins will probably be reduced and the dividend cut, M. Jacques Solvay, chairman, told the annual meeting.

During the early months of the year sales of Solvay products declined from a year ago. But, the chairman added, the decline in demand for caustic soda seemed to have bottomed out and, in the short term, a shortage situation might develop.

In 1974 sales of the Solvay group rose to 78,400m Belgian francs (£938m) from 63,800m francs, while net consolidated profit climbed to 2,970m francs from 2,530m francs.

A dividend was approved corresponding to 231.25 francs net compared with 212.5 francs.

ICI Australia down 57pc in first half

Economic downturn and customers' de-stocking are blamed by ICI Australia for a more than halved net profit of \$5.26m (£5.09m) for the six months to March 31 against \$12.3m.

External sales rose 2.9 per cent to \$245.5m but this largely reflects inflation. Sales in real terms actually went down. The dividend is, however, held at 5 cents.

The worst-hit areas were textiles, plastics and the rural sector. The board says that the cost of wages and raw materials rose steeply and it was unable to recover all cost increases by raising prices.

STONE PLANT

Stone Plant Pumps, a subsidiary of Stone Plant Industries, has acquired 80 per cent of the equity of French valve manufacturing company, Vannes Lefebvre SA.

Issues & Loans

Macfarlane to raise £500,000 through rights

To raise £500,000, Macfarlane Group (Clansman)—which has interests in packaging and printing—is to make a one-for-two rights issue. This involves the issue of 2m shares at 25p. Yesterday's price for the shares was 22.5p—5p rise.

Mr. Norman Macfarlane, the chairman, says that the new money is being raised to further the policy of preserving a strong financial position, while continuing investment in modern plant and equipment.

On current trading, Mr. Macfarlane says that the board now sees signs of slackening in some areas. But turnover in the first

three months to March 31 rose from £1.56m to £2.17m, while pre-tax profits have risen from £176,000 to £210,000. A bigger dividend of 3.12p against 2.57p is forecast—with the new shares qualifying.

Inchcape Singapore

Singapore.—Inchcape BHD said that its parent company Inchcape and Co. has indicated its intention to take up all the shares in the company that would be entitled under the Singapore company's proposed one-for-five share issue.

The statement came in reply to a Stock Exchange query on the company's 1974 trading results, which showed a group net loss of \$6.6m against a profit of \$31.2m including extraordinary losses of \$27m against \$18m.—Reuter.

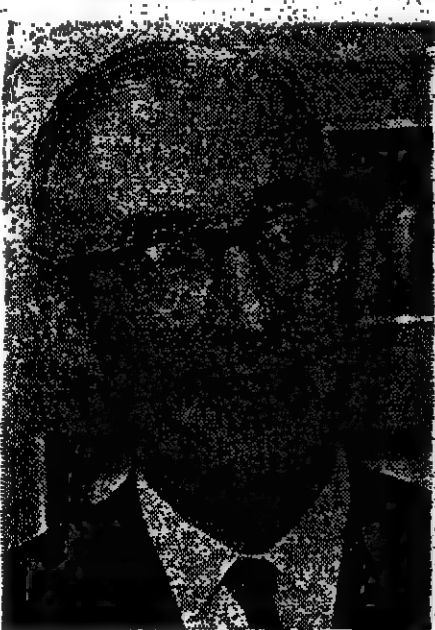
CESTENEN HOLDINGS

In response to the rights issue of £11,602,242 of 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1980/85 at par, 95.088 per cent of the stock has been taken up.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

5 YEAR	10 YEAR	15 YEAR	20 YEAR	25 YEAR
LIBOR 10% 1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1982	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1983	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1984	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1986	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1987	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1988	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1989	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1990	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1991	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1992	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1993	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1994	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1995	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1996	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1997	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1998	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2001	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2002	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2004	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2005	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2006	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2007	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2008	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2009	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LIBOR 10% 2010	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Bank of Ireland Report and Accounts



John A. Ryan, Governor

Extracts from the Governor's Statement

During a year in which the western world fell into recession, international financial markets were subjected to severe strain and fundamental questions were raised for economic management, the Bank has performed well. The results by any conventional yardstick are outstanding.

In this period of exceptional stress the Bank has had a particular concern for the needs of its customers, and, through them, of the economy. It has been its policy as far as possible to sustain business and to avoid restricting credit to those under pressure. In pursuing this policy, however, the Bank cannot be unaffected by its customers' problems and you will see that the continued uncertainties of the present situation have led to the making of a prudent additional provision for bad and doubtful debts in the sum of £4,500,000. In the result the group profit before tax is £18,087,000 compared with £15,299,000 in the previous year.

The financial position of the Bank is strong and provides a sound basis for the expansion of its business and for the security of the interests of its customers. As a result of the issue during the year of £10.25 million Convertible Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock, and the satisfactory operating performance of the Bank, capital and reserve ratios will be recognised as a source of strength by

depositors, borrowers and the public alike. You will see that total resources have grown from £1,082 million to £1,107 million. This growth comes from a continued increase in the Bank's share of Irish domestic resources offset as a matter of prudence by a contraction in the size of the London (City) Office operations having regard to conditions in the international financial markets which developed during the year.

That the Bank has achieved such results is a tribute to the skills of its management and all of its staff. I think, even more so than in any recent year, our staff have involved themselves in the task of strengthening the effectiveness of operations at all levels and have identified themselves fully with the policy of the Bank. Their wholehearted efforts during the year and the confidence which they have shown are, I believe, fully reflected in the results. I have spoken before of the importance of developing management. I would like again to refer to our hopes of being increasingly able to provide the best opportunities for individual development for all those who are, in fact, the Bank.

Inflation

But the Bank like other businesses and like every individual in the community is living in conditions of serious inflation and it is important for all those who are concerned with the Bank to be able to appreciate the real effects of inflation on its operations. The professional accountancy bodies have been occupied with the problem of measuring results in inflationary conditions. The issue is not yet resolved, but provisionally they propose a method of calculation designed to indicate the real effect of declining money values on a business. The debate continues as to what methods should be finally recommended to reflect fairly in accounts the impact of inflation. Inflation itself, however, has accelerated so critically over the last year that the Bank has prepared a statement in accordance with the profession's provisional proposals. This appears on pages 26 and 27 of the Report and Accounts booklet.

Stockholders will know that the greater part of their equity is necessarily invested in monetary assets. It will be seen from the calculations contained in the statement that the effect of inflation, in depreciating the real value of capital employed in such monetary assets, is to reduce in current purchasing power the net profit before tax from £18,087,000 to £8,759,000. Taxation, however, takes no account of real profits but is assessed at 50% on the basis of traditional accounting. The actual figure for the group's taxation is £8,757,000 or 99.7% of the group profit expressed in current purchasing power. This indicates that the current purchasing power of the after tax profit attributable to Stockholders of the Bank is £147,000.

Dividend

The Directors believe that, so long as inflation continues, its burden should be borne equally by all those who have an interest in the Bank and that the Bank cannot discriminate against Stockholders by altering to their detriment their share in the success of the year's operations. The Directors have therefore recommended a final dividend of 18p making a total of 24p for the year ended 31st March 1975, compared with 20p for the previous year.

Scrip Issue

The Directors think it appropriate, in view of the growth of the Bank since the last scrip issue two years ago, to recommend to Stockholders a further enlargement of the issued capital of the Bank and to this end to apply part of the reserves in the issuing of £1 of capital stock for every £2 of capital stock held on the 18th May 1975. The reserves of the Bank are adequate for this purpose and it is realistic in the present circumstances that they should, to this extent, be converted into stock.

Corporate and Overseas Division

The year under review saw further substantial development of the Corporate and Overseas Division, including the opening of three additional offices in Britain.

The London (City) Office, now open three years, has made a substantial contribution to the Bank's profits and very satisfactory progress is being made by the other offices in Britain. Resource growth continues buoyant but lending opportunities have been somewhat restricted by the general economic downturn in Britain.

The New York and Chicago Representative Offices are proving very successful and are working closely with those U.S. Corporations who have established, or are planning, subsidiaries or branches in Ireland. The Frankfurt Office has, in addition to doing a like service in Germany, been active in strengthening our banking relationships in Europe and in servicing our European customers.

Bank of Ireland Finance Limited

The expansion of activities into the UK market took place as forecast and, in November, Bank of Ireland Finance (UK) Limited simultaneously opened its doors for business in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, North and South London. Progress in the UK market is satisfactory to date and the complementary benefits of cooperation with the branch network of Bank of Ireland in the UK are already beginning to appear.

Continuing Responsibilities

As is evident the Bank cannot itself remedy inflation. Such remedy depends on action by Government supported by the whole of society

and while inflation continues the Bank must work within its constraints.

Its first duty is to protect depositors while at the same time playing its part in making available within the economy the funds deposited. Depositors must have a certainty that their funds will always be safe and available for withdrawal. This safety is provided by the size of the Bank's capital and reserves, which must be large enough to absorb all possible losses in investment or loans, always and in all circumstances. In times of high inflation deposits grow rapidly; so do loans and liquid assets; so do risks. Thus capital and reserves must increase in line with deposits and this requires that the Bank earns sufficient to enable reserves to grow adequately. The availability of further subscribed capital depends also on the earning of adequate profits and on the maintenance of a dividend policy which is attractive to the investor. These needs are frequently misunderstood. The second responsibility of the Bank is the servicing of borrowers. Within the advice of

the Central Bank, Bank of Ireland seeks to make funds available on terms which are most appropriate in a constructive sense to each borrower's needs and at the most competitive rates. Such rates are historically high and are often seen as an impediment to borrowing. They are, however, significantly less than the rate of inflation; substantial reductions in rates elsewhere and in the U.S. particularly have not led to a revival of the demand for funds; and a reduction of rates in Ireland could be effected only at a cost to the depositors or at a loss of profit to the Bank, which in turn, as I have said, could prejudice the interests of depositors at some time in the future.

The Bank's aim must be to ensure its permanent solvency at the lowest cost to its customers, or, to put it another way, our continuing policy will be the development of our business so that it functions as effectively and as economically as possible, thereby benefiting stockholders, customers—both depositors and borrowers—and the public generally.

Extract from Report of the Directors for year ended 31st March 1975

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1975

	1974	1975
Operating Profit	£200	£200
The Bank	19,835	12,522
Subsidiaries	2,752	1,777
Additional Provision against Advances	4,500	—
Profit before Taxation	16,087	15,299
Taxation	6,737	7,385
Profit after Taxation	9,350	7,914
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	310	239
Profit attributable to Stockholders of the Bank	9,040	7,675
Dividends	—	—
Interim 6p less Income Tax	532	532
Proposed Final 18p less Income Tax	1,595	1,240
	2,127	1,772
Retained Profit transferred to Revenue Reserves	6,913	5,903
Earnings per £1 of Capital Stock	—	—
Basic	66.3p	58.3p
Fully Diluted	51.0p	—

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st March 1975

	1974	1975
Capital and Reserves	£200	£200
Capital Stock	13,631	13,631
Capital Reserves	11,135	10,604
Revenue Reserves	48,857	40,832
	73,623	65,067
Loan Stocks	18,850	8,400
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	2,268	1,945
Future Taxation	7,948	8,478
Current Liabilities	—	—
Notes in Circulation	4,232	4,202
Deposit, Current and Other Accounts	1,167,683	1,082,852
Current Taxation	5,517	1,972
Proposed Final Dividend less Income Tax, payable 4th July, 1975	1,595	1,240
	1,179,027	1,090,266
	1,279,514	1,174,176
Current Assets	£200	£200
Liquid Assets	381,280	386,754
Investments	180,063	129,234
Advances to Customers, other accounts and balances outstanding under hire purchase and other instalment agreements, less provisions	633,657	590,286
Items in transit	43,975	28,789
Equipment in hands of Lessees	1,239,176	1,135,063
Bank Premises, other Properties and Equipment	8,698	7,327
	31,641	31,786



Bank of Ireland



**THE £700 MILLION
INVESTMENT EXPERIENCE**

Canlife units

EXPERIENCE - WHERE EXPERIENCE COUNTS

*Canlife is the UK's largest managed fund, Canada House, High Street,
Petersborough, Northants, PE9 6BA. Tel: 01832 616222.*

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities easier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 24.
 * Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7851

[illegible]

pointments Vacant on page 12

GENERAL VACANCIES

NAYC Community Industry wish to recruit an AREA PERSONNEL OFFICER in LEWISHAM

Community Industry is a government grant organisation employing people who find difficulty obtaining and keeping a job and are employed on environmental and community projects. The area personnel officer will have a key role in the recruitment and training of staff and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. The post holder should have a background in Youth Work or Social Work and be a member of the NAYC. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Community Industry, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

NAYC Community Industry wish to recruit an AREA PERSONNEL OFFICER in CLEVELAND

Community Industry is a government grant organisation employing people who find difficulty obtaining and keeping a job and are employed on environmental and community projects. The area personnel officer will have a key role in the recruitment and training of staff and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. The post holder should have a background in Youth Work or Social Work and be a member of the NAYC. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Community Industry, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

NAYC Community Industry wish to recruit an AREA MANAGER in CLEVELAND

Community Industry is a government grant organisation employing people who find difficulty obtaining and keeping a job and are employed on environmental and community projects. The area manager will have a key role in the recruitment and training of staff and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. The post holder should have a background in Youth Work or Social Work and be a member of the NAYC. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Community Industry, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT The Life Offices' Association

is looking for a young man in his mid-thirties, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The Association is a European insurance company with branches in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, etc. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Life Offices' Association, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

LEATHERHEAD JOY OR GENTLEMAN

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Leatherhead Joy or Gentleman, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SCOVER AMERICA £1,500-£2,000

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Scover America, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

AGEMENT LADDER

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Agement Ladder, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

R STUDD CAST

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, R Studd Cast, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SELF AND MONEY

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Self and Money, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

INTERVIEWERS/ NEGOTIATORS

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Interviewers/Negotiators, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

The Middlesex Hospital LONDON, W.2

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Middlesex Hospital, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

CAREER SUCCESS I

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Career Success I, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

CHEMICAL SALES ASSISTANT

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Chemical Sales Assistant, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

EXPORT/IMPORT

Job offered by a young man in his late 20s, with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Export/Import, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY PART-TIME TUTORIAL AND COUNSELLING STAFF

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts to take effect from January, 1976:

Course Tutors and Tutor/Counsellors

In 1976 the University will be offering 99 courses in six broad areas: Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Technology. The courses are based on an integrated structure of correspondence, assignment, radio and television broadcasts and a regionally organized tutorial and counselling system.

COURSE TUTORS are responsible for commenting on and grading students' written assignments, for replying to queries about students' work and for conducting tutorials, normally at local study centres.

TUTOR/COUNSELLORS have duties similar to Course Tutors above in relation to the tuition of a group of students on one of the five Foundation courses. They also have counselling responsibilities for a larger group of students on both Foundation and higher level courses, where they are required to give study advice to individual students and to help in organizing discussion groups at local study centres.

The time needed for University duties varies according to individual contracts, but on average will occupy perhaps one evening per week or its equivalent for most of the year. Appointments will be tenable for one year.

Applicants should be graduates with recent teaching experience in further, adult or higher education. To obtain application forms and further particulars send a POSTCARD to the Tutors Office (7), The Open University, P.O. Box 92, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. Early application is advised and completed application forms should be submitted to one of the University's Regional Offices by Friday, 20th June.

BANK OF AMERICA

Bank of America is looking for a man or woman aged between 25 and 35, interested in making a successful career in the African Section of our international banking Division. Some clerical duties initially involved, but responsibility will increase rapidly with experience. Knowledge of basic accounting principles and ability to analyse financial statements essential. Salary negotiable. Write or telephone Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

GENERAL VACANCIES

FUND-RAISER
Proven record of success with reputable fund-raising company. Large voluntary organization. At least 10 years' fund-raising experience. Top salary and good fringe benefits. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

ACCOUNTANCY

**PARTLY QUALIFIED
ACCOUNTANT**
£3,500-£4,000
Our clients, a Petro-Chemical Company, require a partly qualified Accountant to assume considerable responsibility in the fields of exploration and production. Excellent fringe benefits.

Other openings exist for Accountants at all stages of qualification in North Sea Oil Operations.

PLEASE RING 01-229 3221 OR WRITE BERSFORD ASSOCIATES, 118 KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET, W.8.

BOOKKEEPER

Males or Females for Lincoln's Inn Solicitors' accounts essential. Knowledge of Solicitors' accounts essential. Salary up to £3,500. Tel. 01-242 1525 Ref. JD

ACCOUNTANT AMSTERDAM, INTER- NATIONAL

Good experience in the field of international accounting. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BOURNBURN Female student teacher in need of a part-time job. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

CORDON BLEU Housekeeper (27) Good experience in the field of domestic situations. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

CHAUFFEUR

preferably with wife as cook/maid. Good experience in the field of chauffeur work. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

BACHELOR GENTLEMAN

requires (1) an experienced valet, capable of waiting at table. (2) a chauffeur with clean, reliable car. Both situations are offered with accommodation near St. Albans, applicants over 40 years to 01-588 7011 or Box 2699 M. The Times.

Senior German Translator

commencing at up to £4000 p.a.
Required in SE London by machine manufacturers firmly established in the export field (four Queen's Awards).

Applicants for this permanent position should be of German mother-tongue, of good education, completely bilingual and preferably between 28 and 40. They should have had several years' experience as a technical translator or the equivalent.

Successful candidate will be responsible for the translation, mainly INTO German, of technical and commercial matter.

Present salary-scale under review. 37 hour week. 41 weeks' annual holiday. Good pension scheme and other benefits.

Please write in confidence, giving full details of education and experience, to: S. F. Bannister, Personnel Manager, Molins Limited, 2 Evelyn Street, London, S.E.8, or phone initially 257 4581, ext. 369.

MOLINS International Precision Engineers

specialization with a broad general background in heavy engineering. Applicants should have a degree in engineering or a similar qualification. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Molins Limited, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

La Trobe University Melbourne

READERSHIP IN SOCIOLOGY
Applications are invited for a readership in sociology. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, La Trobe University, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

Young P.A./Secretary to Successful Director (28)

Salary to £2,750
Young, energetic director in charge of 1500 property portfolio for major publicly quoted company. Needs bright, intelligent, efficient P.A. or Secretary. Must be a member of the Institute of Secretaries and Administrative Assistants (ISAA). Salary £2,750 p.a. plus £1,000 for housing allowance. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

CHAIR IN PSYCHOLOGY

The Department of Psychology in the Faculty of Science, University of Melbourne, is seeking a candidate for a chair in psychology. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a lecturer in education. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN POLITICS

Applications are invited for a senior lecturer in politics. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

LECTURER—SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

High academic qualifications and research or industrial experience in electrical engineering. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY

High academic qualifications and research or industrial experience in anatomy and histology. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW

High academic qualifications and research or industrial experience in law. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

LECTURERS (2) IN LAW

High academic qualifications and research or industrial experience in law. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Melbourne, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

ROMER—Nanny required for English family. Good experience in the field of domestic situations. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

SECRETARIAL

Versatile, quick-witted girl for U.S. firm to £2,500. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

DAILY HELP

Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Required to take care of attractive modern flat in St. Albans. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

CHAUFFEUR

preferably with wife as cook/maid. Good experience in the field of chauffeur work. Salary £2,500-£3,000. Write to: Mr. Cullison, 29 Davies Street, London, W.1. Tel. 629 7486. All replies treated in the strictest confidence.

BACHELOR GENTLEMAN

requires (1) an experienced valet, capable of waiting at table. (2) a chauffeur with clean, reliable car. Both situations are offered with accommodation near St. Albans, applicants over 40 years to 01-588 7011 or Box 2699 M. The Times.

PROFESSIONAL MAN WORKING FULL TIME

requires (1) an experienced valet, capable of waiting at table. (2) a chauffeur with clean, reliable car. Both situations are offered with accommodation near St. Albans, applicants over 40 years to 01-588 7011 or Box 2699 M. The Times.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 28

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY TO SENIOR MARKETING CONSULTANT
If you are ambitious and interested in marketing, this is a job for you. A good educational background and excellent secretarial skills could earn you good money, fringe benefits and interesting work with friendly people in our international consulting company.

GLENNING ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
V. SAVOY ST. W.C.2.
01-836 3424

LITIGATION SECRETARY

Lincoln's Inn Solicitors require a Litigation Secretary—1833 Tottenham, Holloway, London N.17.
Good Salary
TEL: 01-242 1533
Ref. S.M.C.

ADVERTISING AGENCY

SECRETARY
She will work with one of our Directors and will enjoy excellent money, conditions, benefits, L.V.s and fascinating work among lively, friendly people.
CONTACT SANDY FISHER
01-242 0691

ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE
An exceptionally interesting opportunity arising from a European Executive in a major international company. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, International Executive, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

THEATRICAL LITIGATION LAWYER

West End
A job to suit all who love the theatre. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Theatrical Litigation Lawyer, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

PRIVATE PROPERTY TRUST

An Investment Manager who is a Chartered Director of a Private Property Trust. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Private Property Trust, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SECRETARY—NO SHORTHAND—SWI

Dynamic senior Consultant in property management. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Secretary—No Shorthand—SWI, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

WEST END BLUES?

You know the feeling? We all have it. We want to live in the West End. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, West End Blues?, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

NEW HORIZONS

Are you interested in PR and Marketing?
Move to a luxurious surroundings in a new, spacious atmosphere. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, New Horizons, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

BE THE ENVY OF YOUR FRIENDS!

As you shine in the fast-moving world of fashion, you will be the envy of your friends. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Be the Envy of Your Friends!, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

COMPUTER BUREAU

Efficient, well-qualified Secretary with shorthand for Sales Division of a major international company. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Computer Bureau, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

LONDON CAREERS

01-794 0202
Public Relations Director of International company. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, London Careers, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

PR KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Public Relations Director of International company. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of staff. The salary will be £2,555 p.a. (plus £1,000 for housing allowance) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, PR Knightsbridge, 11 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UA. (Tel: 01-229 9713). APPLIED APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS BY FRIDAY 4 JULY 1975.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

PERSONNEL SECRETARY
ADMIN. ASSISTANT
French International Bank—City
Credit Lyonnais seeks a Secretary/Admin. Assistant in the Personnel Dept. of its U.K. Head Office. You must have fluent French (approaching mother-tongue standard) plus the usual secretarial skills, but the right personality and team spirit are more important than formal qualifications. Opportunity to progress in the Personnel function or other areas of the Bank's operations.
Excellent salary, according to age and experience, plus attractive fringe benefits.
Written applications, in confidence, to: Personnel Manager, Credit Lyonnais, 40 Lombard Street, London, EC3N 3SF.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
Director of a public company with wide interests ranging from television production to plantations in Malaya. Requires a competent Secretary, age 24-45, to start August. Good personal work life. Salary £2,800 including bonus + L.V. Bonus + share + house allowance. Please write giving full details, or telephone.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
Director of a public company with wide interests ranging from television production to plantations in Malaya. Requires a competent Secretary, age 24-45, to start August. Good personal work life. Salary £2,800 including bonus + L.V. Bonus + share + house allowance. Please write giving full details, or telephone.

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SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
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ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
ROLLS-ROYCE, Oct. 73
Under 10,000 miles. 1. 1974. 2. 1975. 3. 1976. 4. 1977. 5. 1978. 6. 1979. 7. 1980. 8. 1981. 9. 1982. 10. 1983. 11. 1984. 12. 1985. 13. 1986. 14. 1987. 15. 1988. 16. 1989. 17. 1990. 18. 1991. 19. 1992. 20. 1993. 21. 1994. 22. 1995. 23. 1996. 24. 1997. 25. 1998. 26. 1999. 27. 2000. 28. 2001. 29. 2002. 30. 2003. 31. 2004. 32. 2005. 33. 2006. 34. 2007. 35. 2008. 36. 2009. 37. 2010. 38. 2011. 39. 2012. 40. 2013. 41. 2014. 42. 2015. 43. 2016. 44. 2017. 45. 2018. 46. 2019. 47. 2020. 48. 2021. 49. 2022. 50. 2023. 51. 2024. 52. 2025. 53. 2026. 54. 2027. 55. 2028. 56. 2029. 57. 2030. 58. 2031. 59. 2032. 60. 2033. 61. 2034. 62. 2035. 63. 2036. 64. 2037. 65. 2038. 66. 2039. 67. 2040. 68. 2041. 69. 2042. 70. 2043. 71. 2044. 72. 2045. 73. 2046. 74. 2047. 75. 2048. 76. 2049. 77. 2050. 78. 2051. 79. 2052. 80. 2053. 81. 2054. 82. 2055. 83. 2056. 84. 2057. 85. 2058. 86. 2059. 87. 2060. 88. 2061. 89. 2062. 90. 2063. 91. 2064. 92. 2065. 93. 2066. 94. 2067. 95. 2068. 96. 2069. 97. 2070. 98. 2071. 99. 2072. 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